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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Pomio

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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57-67/68.

PATROL REPORTS EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1966-67

POMIO

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> <u>Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2-66-67	J.J. Cullen	Part Gasmata Census Div.
3-66-67	M.P.D. Davies	East Mengen Census Div.
4-66-67	M. Davies	Part Gasmata Census Div.
12-66-67	J.J. Cullen	Coastal & Inland Melkoi CD
14-66-67	Michael Davies	Kol Census Div. & East Mengen Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. 2/66-67

Patrol Conducted by J. J. Cullen, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Part Gasmata Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 R.P.N.G.C., personal servant

Duration—From 11./10./1966 to 11./12./1966

Number of Days sixty-one (61)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19..... Previously patrolled from Kandrian

Medical ...../...../19.....

Map Reference Ponio Sheets, Fourmil Series.

Objects of Patrol + 1. Construction Gasmata Airstrip.  
2. Routine Patrol Administration

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

.....  
.....  
.....

67-10-4

26th April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1966-67.

Your 67-4-15 of 28th February, 1967, refers.

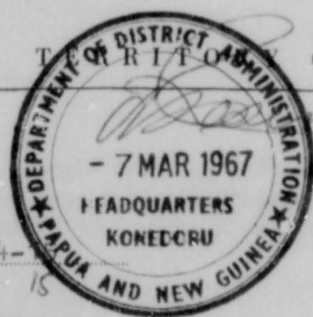
The comments of the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio, and yourself seem adequately to cover the report by Mr. Cullen.

I am interested in Mr. Cullen's assertion that the Gasmata area is capable of quick development and that the people are so keen.

I note that this is only the second Pomio patrol in nearly six months, and with a field staff of four I would have expected more patrolling. If you consider the staffing situation permits, and the Gasmata enthusiasm supports, more concentrated attention, then please take steps to give it same.

The concentration of Council activities around Kandrian follows the normal pattern of an early establishment of a Council administrative centre. Undoubtedly this can lead to dissatisfaction among outlying groups, if carried on for a prolonged period, but the four representatives of the Gasmata group should be capable of looking after their own people's interests. However, it is probably premature to judge the effectiveness of the Council in providing improved services in its area, when it has barely had time to become functional.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67. 10. 4  
23

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-4-

If calling ask for

Mr. MVN/PM.

Department of District Administration,  
RABAUL.

28th February, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Pomio Patrol Report No.2 of 1966/67  
GASMATA AREA

Please find attached the above Patrol Report prepared by Mr. J. J. Cullen, Cadet Patrol Officer, with brief comments by the Assistant District Commissioner Pomio. Whilst Mr. J. J. Cullen has undoubtedly carried out his duties both on the Gasmata Airstrip and during general patrol he mounted to the local villages, conscientiously and satisfactorily, the preparation of the actual report leaves a great deal to be desired. It errs grammatically in several places and in general reflects the lack of care and attention to the typing and proof reading of it.

Further Comments are now submitted:

1. Airstrip:

The question of additional payment of \$127 for work allegedly carried out in April and May, 1966, will be investigated by the A.D.C. Pomio, as also will the problem of moving the large Pomio roller and the provision of a grader for the final preparation of this airfield.

2. Village Housing:

Follow-up patrols here will look further into the matter of provision of rain water catchment by the Kandrian Council - this is a field where a Council can, at this stage, demonstrate its ability to materially assist the taxpayers.

3. Political Situation:

Whilst provision of a base camp or even patrol post may be desirable at Gasmata I cannot quite see the logic of the argument that the District Headquarters at either Hoskins or Rabaul will determine the priorities of whether or not to intensify Administration activity in this area. The question would seem to revolve here more particularly around the question of staff availability than anything else, and also the availability of funds with which to finance such an additional station.

4. Local Government:

The proposed Education or truancy rule submitted by the Council was not acceptable to the Commissioner in its original form and alterations have been suggested back to the Council. To date Council has not acted further on the matter.

5. Commerce & Industry:

I have passed on Mr. Cullen's remarks here to the Co-operative Section in Rabaul for their attention. Mr. Cullen has raised an interesting point here.

6. Education:

These comments again have been read with interest and passed to the Education Department here.

7. Forests:

A Department of Forests party accompanied by an officer from Pomio will commence the purchase of Timber Rights during March and it is anticipated that necessary negotiations will be completed by the end of that month.

8. Agriculture:

The venture at KALAGEN Village is one of great potential and surely must rank highly as an example of initiative by the man RULO. I have requested the A.D.C. Pomio to ensure that the matter of payment of the three young Agricultural field workers be considered by the Kandrian Local Government Council.

Copies of this section of the report have been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture for their attention.

9. Health:

I have sent a copy of this section of the report to the Public Health Department.

10. Conclusion:

Mr. Cullen has submitted an informative report which indicates an interest in his work. He is at present on recreation leave and, but for this fact, I would have returned the report of him to be re-written with more care and attention to the presentation of it. I will see that this aspect is drawn to his attention on his return from leave.

The wishes of the Gasmata people were voiced at a meeting of the Select Committee in Rabaul recently but were not received particularly enthusiastically by the Chairman Mr. J. Guise who carefully pointed out to the representatives that the question of electoral boundaries had been the subject of reference of the previous committee. The matter however, was recorded in the Minutes of this Committee Meeting in Rabaul.

The matter of the inclusion of the three schools in the East New Britain District Plan has been brought to the attention of the Executive Officer of the District Co-ordinating Committee.

*H. W. West*  
(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner  
East New Britain District.



67-9-5.

Sub-District Office,  
Pomio, E.N.B.,  
23rd. December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Rabaul.

Pomio Patrol Report 2/66-67 - Gasmata Area

J. J. Cullen, C.P.O.

1. Please find attached above patrol report, map and claim for camping allowance submitted by the above named officer.
2. Mr. Cullen has carried out excellent supervisory work on the Gasmata airstrip project. I have inspected it and feel that it could now be used, in good weather, by a Cessna or other light aircraft, although it might be still too rough in places for a high speed aircraft such as the Aztec. It is understood that the grader at present working at Kardrian is to be moved to Gasmata in February. It is very important that this be done so that the strip can be functioning before the next wet season and so that the local voluntary workers are not disappointed. It is suggested that you take up this matter with the Regional Engineer, P.W.D.
3. The current will to work for economic and social development by these people is a bright spot on this otherwise dull coast. It is hoped that further Administration activity can be undertaken to keep this spirit alive.
4. It is also hoped that the authorities concerned with electoral and district boundaries assess the wishes of the Gasmata area before finally deciding on the future boundaries.
5. Your attention is drawn to the fact that the C.M. school at Uulanglo (Lindenhaven) and the Anglican schools at Au and Akieng and the Administration school at Ablingi were not included in the old District Plan.
6. Sufficient copies of remarks on topics relating to other departments are attached if it is considered advisable to inform them.

A. M. Dorrill.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-9-5

70  
Sub-District Office,  
P O M I O,  
East New Britain.

12th. December, 1966.

POMIC PATROL NO. 2/66-67

Officer Conducting: J.J.Cullen, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: Part Gasmata Census Division.

Duration: Sixty-One(61) days.

Personnel Accompanying: 9555 Const.DRI  
Personal Ser/ant.

Objects of the Patrol: 1. Construction of Gasmata Airstrip.  
2. Routine Administration.

Previous Patrols to Area: Previously patrolled from Kandrian.

Map References: Pomic Sheets, Fourmil Series.

*Cullen.*  
J.J.Cullen  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAINTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of the patrol was to supervise the construction on the airstrip (pre-war), situated at Gasmata. Initially, constant supervision was required, thus for the duration, only two short patrols were carried out to the local villages. However, during the patrol's stay at the airstrip site, the people were encouraged to attend various informal talks and discussions. They came willingly and I feel the talks were successful and enabled the patrol to appreciate the local people's ideas and the various problems to be solved if development is to take place.

The Gasmata Islands (the area patrolled) is situated about 100 miles west of Pemie and is an area of many islands myriads of reefs, with passages and anchorages throughout the whole area. The few inland villages are connected to the coast by tracks (mostly low lying) and the communication between the various groups is constant and harmonious.

Overall the weather was fair and the winds until the final week were blowing Sea-East. The first three or four weeks was a period of heavy rain and boisterous blowing winds. The bad weather conditions hampered the work on the airstrip only slightly.

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PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 11/10/66.... Departed Pemie 1230 via MANUGORO and proceeded to Gasmata.

Wednesday, 12/10 En route Gasmata.

Thursday, 13/10 Arrived Gasmata 0900; arranged labour to commence work the following day.

Friday, 14/10 0700 - 1200 Parade, thence work on airstrip. Slept night Gasmata, after working on the airstrip from 1300 to 1600.

Saturday, 15/10 0700 - 1200 Parade, work on 'strip. Slept Gasmata.

Sunday, 16/10 Observed Gasmata.

Monday 17/10 0700 - 1200 Parade, work on airstrip. 1300 - 1600 work on 'strip. Slept Gasmata.

Tuesday, 18/10 ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~. As above

Wednesday, 19/10 As above.

Thursday, 20/10 Departed Gasmata 0730 and walked to RingRing arriving 0800. Inspected village, coffee and gardens. Thence to AKAM (10mins.), Inspected village and school. Informal talks held at night attended by people of Akam, RingRing and Avihain. Slept Akam.

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Friday, 21/10... Departed AKAM 0800 and via canoe went to AVIHAIN(30 mins). Inspected village and coconuts. Via canoe proceeded to Akiwok(45mins)., village inspected and informal talks held at night. Slept AKIWOK.

Saturday 22/10 Departed AKIWOK 0830 and via canoe proceeded to LULAKIVI. Inspected village and talks held with local leaders. Walked to LINDENHAVEN Plantation(MAIONG). Slept night.

Sunday 23/10 Departed Lindenhaven 0900 and walked to Zetus(AKAKA), arriving at 1000. Inspected village and school. Talks held with village leaders. Returned Lindenhaven 1230. Departed 1400 and via pinnace and arrived back at Gasmata 1600. Slept night Gasmata.

Monday 24/10. 0700-1200 Parade and work on 'strip.  
1300-1600 Work on strip.

Tuesday 25/10 Tuesday. As above.

Wednesday, 26/10 0730 departed Gasmata and walked to Sigilwa via RINGRING, arriving 0845. Village inspected. Walked to ZEBU and inspected Mission station. Inspected bush area for possible commercial timber. Returned Gasmata 1230. Afternoon spent on airstrip. Slept Gasmata.

Thursday, 27/10 0700-1200 Work on airstrip. 1400 departed Gasmata for ADLINGI, arriving 1700. Slept night.

Friday, 28/10 Progress report wirelessly to  
O.I.C. POMIO. Returned Gasmata. Slept night.

Saturday 29/10 0700-1200 Work on airstrip.

Sunday 30/10 Observed Gasmata.

Monday, 31/10 0700-1200 Work on strip  
1300-1600 Work on strip

Tuesday 1/11 As above

Wednesday 2/11 As above

Thursday 3/11 As above

Friday 4/11 As above

Saturday, 5/11 0700-1200 Parade, work on strip.

Sunday 6/11 Observed

Monday 7/11 Work on 'strip

Tuesday 8/11 As above

Wednesday 9/11 As above

Thursday 10/11 As above

Friday, 11/11 As above

Saturday, 12/11 0700 -1200 Work on airstrip.

Sunday 13/11 Observed.

Patrol Diary Cont.

Monday 14/11 0700 -1200 Parade , work on airstrip.  
1300 1600 Work on strip. Slept Gasmata.

Tuesday 15/11 As above.

Wednesday 15/11 As above.

Thursday 17/11 As above

Friday 18/11 As above.

Saturday, 19/11 0700 -1200 Parade & work on airstrip.

Sunday 20/11 Observed.

Monday 21/11 Departed Gasmata 0800 and via canoe proceeded to AWIRIN, arriving 0815. Village inspected, informal talks held. Departed 1100 to AKUR via canoe thence, ANATO and KALAGEN; inspected villages. Returned to AKUR, inspected village; informal talks held at night, attended by AKUR, AWIRIN, ANATO and KALAGEN. Slept AKUR.

Tuesday 22/11 Departed AKUR 0800 and proceeded to KALAGEN, thence AU, arriving 1030. From here to WAKIS and AMI; two villages about 1/2 hour by canoe inland. Returned AU 1430. Inspected village and Mission. Provisional order completed at AU Mission. Slept AU.

Wednesday 23/11 Departed AU 0700 and via canoe proceeded to AVIO, arriving 0900. Village inspected. From here to ABLINGI, arriving 1330. Village inspected and talks with people held. Slept ABLINGI.

Thursday 24/11 Departed ABLINGI 1000 and proceeded to AVIO. Due heavy seas and gusty winds remained AVIO.

Friday 25/11 Departed AVIO 0700 and via canoe proceeded to AU. From here walked to KALAGEN, thence AKUA and GASMATA. Slept Gasmata.

Saturday 26/11 0700 -1200 Parade , work on airstrip.

Sunday 27/11 Observed.

Monday 28/11 0700 -1200 Parade, work on airstrip.  
1300 -1600 Work on airstrip.

Tuesday 29/11 As above.

Wednesday 30/11 As above.

Thursday 1/12 As above.

Friday 2/12 As above.

Saturday 3/12 0700 -1200 Work on airstrip.

Sunday 4/12 Observed.

Monday 5/12 0700 -1200 work on airstrip  
1300 -1600 Work on airstrip

Tuesday 6/12 As above.

Wednesday 7/12 As above

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Thursday 8/12. 0700 1200 Work on airstrip  
1300 1600 Work on airstrip.

Friday 9/12. As above.

Saturday 10/12 0700 -1200 Work on airstrip.  
1630 Inspection of airstrip  
with A.D.C Pemio. Slept Gasmaya.

Sunday 11/12 Departed Gasmata 0400 and via  
M.V. MANGANA proceeded to Paim  
Pemio, arriving 1700. Slept  
night Pemio.

END OF PATROL

G A S M A T A   A I R S T R I PINTRODUCTION:

Work commenced on the Gasmata Airstrip on October the 14th. 1966 and this report covers the period from that date to December the 10th. 1966. Two previous progressive reports were forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner, Pemie.

Extension.

As the length of the old airstrip did not meet D.C.A requirements for this class (Y) of 'strip, an area had to be constructed to extend the 'strip. This extension area was built at the western end, as the eastern end is bounded by the coastline.

The dimensions of the extension area cleared are as follows; length 500 feet, width 300 feet. However, the actual runway has a width of 160 feet.

The main problem on the above area was the numerous depressions (bomb-holes). Although there were some Sixteen (16) bomb-holes on the cleared area, fortunately only seven (7) had to be filled, the remainder being situated on the northern 'fly-Over' area. (see fig.2).

The bomb-holes had to be first cleaned of all debris (logs, parts of aircraft, 44gl. drums, et cetera), drained (of water) then half to three-quarters filled with large stones. Subsequent to the stones, a combination of dirt, sand and coral gravel (karanas) was added. After each layer of 'karanas', the hole was rolled.

A drainage system was developed on the northern side of the extension area (see fig.2). This was necessary as the numerous bomb-holes on the 'fly-over' area were full of water and during heavy rains, over-flowing onto the runway. The bomb-holes that are in groups are linked to each other and eventually to the main drain that leads to the sea inlet. Although all the bomb-holes are not as yet dry of water, the drains will provide adequate drainage for the runway and the northern 'fly-over' area. No drains have been dug on the southern side of the extension area as yet.

Old 'strip.

Cleaning and cutting of the old 'strip has been completed, however, the far sou.eastern end of the airstrip has still a few depressed and irregular areas, these will have to be smoothed, this can be done by mainly filling the areas with 'karanas'.

Three major bomb-holes were filled, together with numerous hollows, which are mainly old bomb-holes that have been filled previously and since deteriorated. All these holes were filled in the same manner as these on the extension area.

Approaches.

The sou-eastern approach needed no clearing, as it is bounded by the coastline. On the other hand, the opposite approach required quite a deal of clearing. Splay angles were cut on either side of the runway from the extremity of the runway in a westerly direction.

GASMATA AIRSTRIP CONT.

The approach (N/W end) extends for a distance of some 1500 feet to a sea inlet. This section was in similar condition to the extension area (prior to clearing). The trees and growth were cut, allowed to dry and then burnt. The present up-standing height is about four (4) feet from the end of the runway to the sea inlet. The burnt tree stumps and light growth will have to be cleared to ground level for a distance of about 120 feet to obtain an approach clear gradient of at least 1 in 30.

Labour:

Labour was supplied from all the villages in the Gasmata Islands region. The work on the airstrip is progressing on a subsidy basis, that is of the cost per man-day the local people are contributing two-thirds and the Administration one-third (or 20c. per day). During the patrol's stay at Gasmata, no problem was had with labour. It was found that a labour line of between 30 - 40 was the most efficient working force for the major tasks under-taken.

Statistics:

Period 14/10/66 to 10/12/66

no. of man-days - 1647 at a rate of 20c per day (man) = \$329.40

Actual amounts paid from Kandrian on the 30/3/66 = \$283.60.

The locals have kept a record of who worked and for what periods during April and May of this year. They claim that they were never paid for this work. There is no record of them ever been paid. The amount outstanding amounts to \$127.

The Assistant District Commissioner at Kandrian (Mr. D.N. Butler) explained that the people were told not to work during the heavy rains. However, the fact remains that they claim they did work during the time stated and expect eventually to receive payment. They were told that the matter would be taken up with the Assistant District Commissioner at Pemie.

General:

Although the major work on the area has been completed, it will require rolling and grading in parts. For the grassing of the entire 'strip', I estimate that it will take 40 men one week (240 man-days) at a cost of \$48.00 to complete this work. A small line of about 10 men will be needed to work with the tractor for the next two to three weeks, building up the present filled bomb-holes to a height suitable to give the area a good drainage. Other areas beside the filled bomb-holes will also need to have some more 'karanas' added. The grader will only be needed for about a week's work. The rolling of the 'strip', subsequent to grading and grassing, will take some time, as the area is large and the present roller is only small and light. The large Pemie station roller is at present at Palmalal Airstrip and if it could be transported to Gasmata for the initial rolling of the 'strip', this would save much time and labour. The two coastal vessels that operate the South coast, the MANUGORO and the KURWINA are capable of transporting the roller.

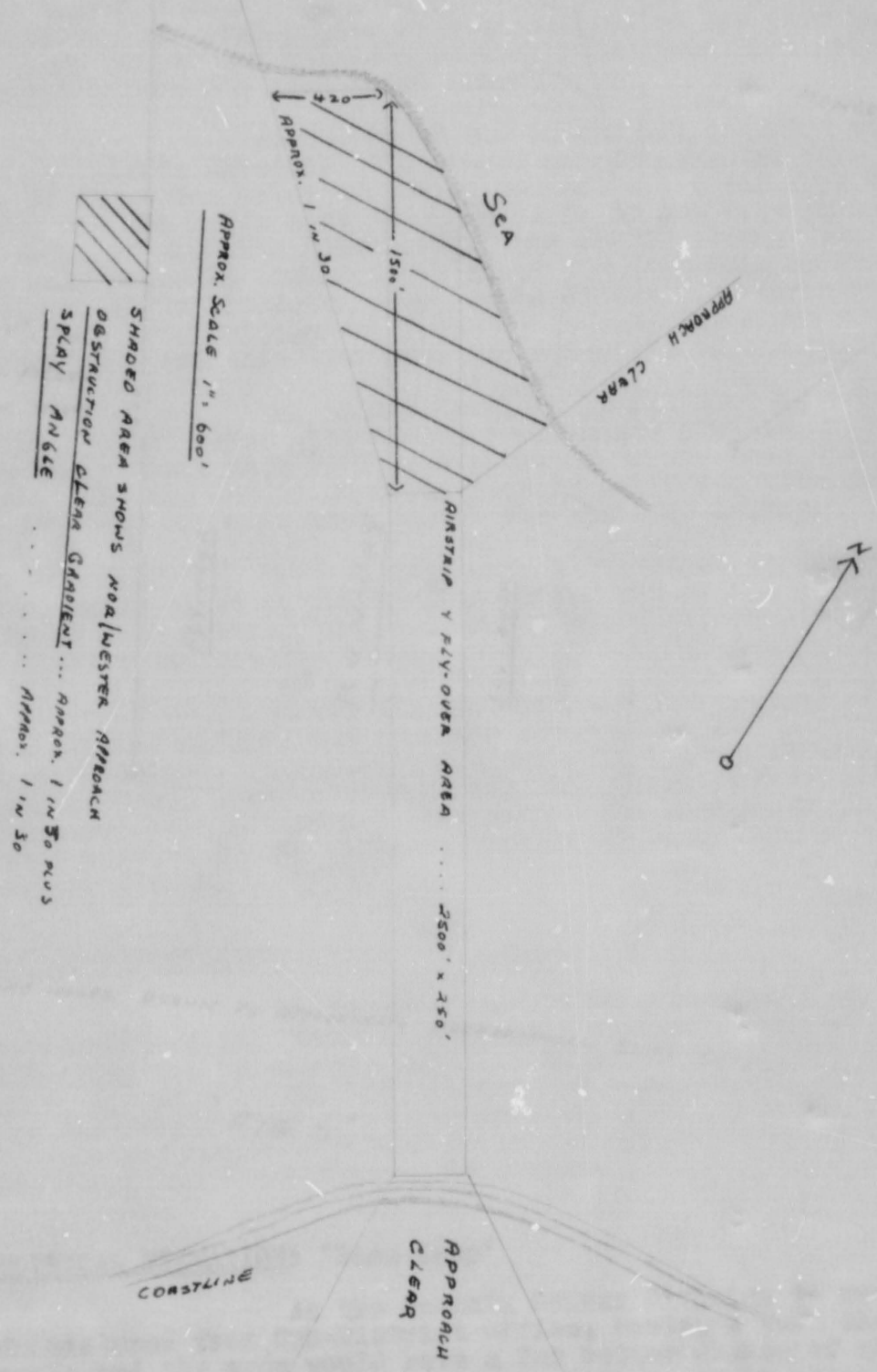


GASATA AIRSTRIP CONT.

When time permits a drain should be dug from the end of the old 'strip, the length of the extension area(500'), in a westerly direction and then cut across the width of the 'strip, in a northerly direction, to the sea inlet, a distance of about 500 feet. This drain will provide drainage for the western half of the extension area, as well as the end of the actual 'strip and part of the nor-west approach.



GASHATA AIRSTRIP



SHADED AREA SHOWS NO. W. APPROACH  
 DIRECTION OF GALE ... APPROX. 1 IN 50 PLUS  
 SPRAY ANGLE ... APPROX. 1 IN 50

APPROX. SCALE 1" = 600'

FIG 1

# GASMATA AIRSTRIP

EXTENSION: BOMB HOLES & DRAINAGE



APPROX. SCALE 1" = 100'  
● - BOMB HOLES FILLED  
○ - " " NOT FILLED

N.B. BOMB HOLES DRAWN TO APPROXIMATE PROPORTIONAL SIZES ONLY.

'FIG. II'

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

A friendly reception was had at all times during the patrol.

VILLAGE HOUSING:

The housing situation in the area was only in fair condition. Many reefs needed replacing or repairing. The long 'wet' (sou-east) season, with its heavy rains and persistent winds caused much of the damage. With the now improving weather conditions, the people have been encouraged to commence improving their houses and villages generally and have them adequately prepared before the next 'wet' season.

About 90% of the houses are elevated and most have an outside kitchen. The floors are constructed from the bark of the Areca palm ('LIMBUN'); the walls are cut from bush planks and the reefs made from the leaves of the Sage palm, these are obtained from the Lindenhaven area and AU river. The people have only recently commenced to plant the Sage palm in areas closer to their villages. The leaves of the Sage are sewn onto a six foot long stick (usually cane), thus making a type of shingle. The shingles are then tacked onto the rib posts of the reefs.

The inland people's houses were an improvement on the coastal ones. The houses are ~~similar~~ similar but most have their reefs made from bush cane. Some did have the Sage type of reef and the leaves were obtained by bartering with the coastal people, they exchange bush planks for the Sage leaves.

Most villages are situated at advantageous sites, being close to drinking water and all within close proximity of each other. The furthest inland village is only about one hours walk from the coast.

It was discussed with a few coastal villages, that instead of them constructing water pumps and tanks (they adequate water), they should discuss with the ~~maximally~~ Kandrian Local Government Council, the possibility of obtaining galvanised iron sheets and thus making the roofing in the area a more permanent construction, capable of withstanding the severe sou-east season.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No re appointments were necessary during the patrols visit. Gradually Councillors (and Committees) are replacing the Luluai and Tultul. Although it is difficult to judge, I felt that the Councillors had more control and command over the people than did their counterparts. Even the Councillor who were previously a Luluai or Tultul appear to enjoy a little more power and respect from the people.

POLITICAL SITUATION: 'Base Camp'

As the Gasmata Census Division is now being administered from Sub-District Office, Pomio, I feel that the people and the area would have a far better chance of advancement, if a base camp or equivalent ~~was~~ was to be established at Gasmata. The main reason for this is because of the great distance between Pomio and Gasmata and the difficulty of consistent patrolling. During the 'dry' (nor-west) season, no problem is envisaged, however, the 'wet' (sou-east) season is

POLITICAL SITUATION:

another matter; for perhaps a good six months, the Government pinnace would be unable to venture down the coast to Gasmata, due to the heavy seas of the sou-east. Thus unless a base camp is established, Gasmata would be literally cut off administratively, during this period.

During the 'wet' season at Pemie, all officers are literally unable to move (on patrol) from the station, due to heavy seas, boggy tracks and flooded rivers. I feel it would be far better and profitable for one of the officers to be stationed at Gasmata, during the 'wet' where the tranquil waters allow for movement in the area.

I believe there is ample potential for development at Gasmata. As witnessed during my stay, the people are intelligent, hard working and zealous. They give every assistance to Government and Missions in their community; their children do well at school. The people of Gasmata really want development in their area. The people gave me the impression that they would prefer this development to take place under the administration of East New Britain (Pemie), because with the construction of the new district headquarters and other development projects on the north coast, they and I agree that Gasmata will probably be low on the list for economic and social development. Whereas there is only one out-station in East New Britain and with a base camp at Gasmata, Pemie administration could probably spend much time and effort on the Gasmata area.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The Kandrian Local Government Council extends from the Arawe Islands to those of Gasmata. The Council boundary is at present situated at AVIHAIN. There are 4 wards, twelve (12) villages and 1169 people under council rule, at Gasmata.

The council has been established a little over a year and the main area of development has been on the Kandrian station. No projects have been undertaken at Gasmata.

The council has passed a rule concerning 'bride price'. The price paid for a wife shall not exceed \$100 or equivalent. A suitable rule has been attempted to ensure that children attend school regularly.

N.G.L.T.R.O:

The Provisional Order for the land known as AU, was read out to the people and there were no claims to the said land. My 34-2-27 of the 17th. December, 1966 refers.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

In the area patrolled trade stores were noticed at Ablingi(plantation), Lindenhaven(plantation) and Vulangle(Mission). The Sare Native Society has a store at AKUR, with a branch at AKIWOK. Trading is also carried out by the manager of Ablingi.

Co-operatives:

Both the stores of the Sare group carry a good range of goods and appear to satisfy the needs and wants of the local people. The Society recently announced a profit of \$1652.

The local people are interested in obtaining a lease of the Administration plantation on Gasmata Island. The present lease is owned by Chin Cheu and co. Rabaul and is operated by Chin Cheu and Co. Kandrian.

The lease was originally obtained by a Mr. J. Darling in 1953 and sub-leased to Chin Cheu and Co. Initially the lease was for ten(10) years. In 1963 the Sare Society contested the lease but Mr. Darling's claim was successful. In 1965 Chin Cheu and Co. obtained the lease with no opposition, the Society claims they did not realise the lease had expired.

The local people informed me that they will approach the Society at the next general meeting to contest the lease again in 1970. It was explained to the people that it was up to the Society and Co-operatives to be ready and prepared once the present lease expires. A copy of this section of the report will be forwarded to the Co-operatives Assistant Kandrian, for his information.

The plantation came into the hands of the Administration in the following way:

During the German Administration, Gasmata Island was divided into two, KOLPUN was the name of the Eastern sector and Gasmata the western end (situation of present plantation). It is alleged the Germans killed three locals, in return the people killed a German trader and sunk his boat. As a reprisal for the murder and sinking of boat the Germans it is said killed another two people and confiscated Gasmata, the eastern end of Gasmata Island.

Thus once Australia took over the Administration of T.P.N.G., Gasmata remained in the hands of the Administration and was subsequently planted with cocenut palms.

At the time of the last lease(1965), I feel that the Society would not have been able to run the plantation efficiently. However, by 1970, with four years of business experience and probable increases of cash cropping in the area, thus profit for the Society, it should have no difficulty in operating the lease for a trial period of say, one year.

EDUCATION:

The Catholic Mission has three schools in the area. One at Vulangle, which goes to Standard five(5). One at Akam, this goes to standard four(4) and has an attendance of 51. The third school is situated at Alipen(Akar), which goes to standard four(4) and has an attendance of 86. Once the children have completed standard five(at Vulangle) they are usually sent to one of the Mission schools in Rabaul. All of the above schools are made of permanent materials and are in good condition.

The Anglican Mission schools are at Au and Akieng. The former has a total attendance of 54 and goes to standard three. From Au, the children are sent to Apugi(std.4, Kandrian) and thence Kunbun(std.6 Arawe).

Akieng, at present is only a small village school for standard One(1) and two(2). However, I believe the Anglican Mission intends to build a large centre at Akieng and will include a school initially to standard six(6) and eventually I believe the Mission will make the school for secondary students and boarding.

Ablingi is the only Administration school in the area. It commences at prep. and has standards one(1), two(2), three(3) and Four(4). It has a total attendance of 84 boys and girls. Once the boys have completed standard four they proceed to Kandrian(standard 6) or the junior technical school. However, the girls literally finish their education(std.4) at Ablingi. It is a pity as the daughter of Ablingi this year was a girl and it appears she will return to her village life instead of continuing at school.

The only satisfactory solution would be for Ablingi to become a boarding school to standard six(6). The school would then cover the whole of the Gasmata area (an area that will develop) and would mean that the children would not have to travel to Kandrian to complete standard six. Thus it would allow for a greater intake of children from the Kandrian census divisions.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

There is only one vehicular road in the area and that is from the wharf site to the Gasmata Rural Health Centre, a distance of about one mile. From here the road proceeds to RingRing village, a further one and a half miles. The road is an all weather one but at present needs a few minor repairs. The bush tracks from the coast to the inland villages, are low-lying and after the 'wet' season are in a boggy state.

There is also reported to be a Japanese war-time road from Lindenhaven plantation to Gasmata. According to the locals although it is over-grown, its condition is still good. The local people never use the reported road and the patrol did not carry out any survey on it. Although the reef passages provide sheltered waters for canoe travelling, if roads were ever developed in the area, I think it would be advisable to survey the reported war-time road. This road if ever developed would provide a road capable of transporting all cash crops, between Lindenhaven and Gasmata, including inland villages, to points of anchorage.

It is possible to travel from RingRing to Lindenhaven plantation in all weather conditions. The journey takes about one and a quarter hours. During fair weather the passage between Lindenhaven and Fulleborn offers some protection from the open sea however, I believe during bad weather, the passage becomes difficult to navigate. The third passage is from the Gasmata wharf to Akur village. This is always sheltered and is navigatable for all ships of length at least eighty-five (85) feet.

MISSIONS:

The coastal people come mainly under the influence of the Catholic Mission, who's centre is at Vulangle and has a European priest in charge. The Anglican Mission concentrates on the inland villages and Au, where it has its centre. A Papuan Father is in charge.

The Anglican Mission has had a large area of land surveyed and cleared in the Akieng area (between Zebu and Sigilwa) and I believe they intend to make this the headquarters for New Britain. Eventually a church and school(s) will be built.

FORESTS:

There is a saw mill at Fulleborn but this is the only use being made of the forests in the Gasmata Census Division. The patrol visited two areas where stands of timber were reported. The first was in the area of RingRing village. Although there were signs of commercial timber, it appeared to exist only in patches. The second area is in the Au area, along the banks of the Au and Ami rivers and between Au and Kalagon villages. This stand appeared to be better than those around Ring-Ring. I believe a survey was carried out in the Au area but the people do not know the results of it. The local people are keen to have their forests put to use. It was explained to the people that unless the survey that was carried out showed the forests to be of good commercial quantities, it is doubted whether the timber would be utilised.

PERSONNEL:

A Separate report has been forwarded to Police Headquarters, commenting on the conduct and efficiency of the member of the R.N.G.C.



AGRICULTURE:

There is no shortage of food in the Census Division. It is evident that the people prepared their gardens well, as the 'wet' (sou-east) season effected the gardens to a minor degree only. The planted crops are those that are usually found in an indigenous garden, that is, taro, sweet potato, tapioca, yam, cucumber, banana et cetera.

Cash Crops:

A cash income is derived mainly from the production and sale of copra. The coconut palms are planted in both commercial and individual lots, on a village basis.

There are sufficient copra dryers situated throughout the area. The dried copra is sold (in bags) to the two co-operative stores, one at Akur and the other at Akiwok. Copra, a small amount, is sold to the two plantations in the area, Ablingi and Lindenhaven.

Coffee has recently been introduced to the area and although only in small quantities, both coastal and inland villages have plantings. In a few villages the coffee is bearing and the dried coffee (beans) is sold to D.A.S.F, Kandrian. However, once the coffee is fully bearing, the people intend to sell it to the Society stores. The people are keen for the success of the coffee and all plantings visited were in good clean condition.

Perhaps the most pleasing venture being undertaken in the area, is the coconut plantings at Kalagen village. A large area has been cleared and most of it has already been planted. According to D.A.S.F figures from Kandrian, 85,980 palms have been planted. The land is owned by the ex-Luluai of Kalagen, RULO. As he is related to the clans of Ami, Getmata Wakis, he has promised to sub-divide the wholly planted area into four sections, divided into proportional sizes in the following order; Kalagen, Getmata, Wakis and Ami. The latter three are inland villages. This rather large plantation will secure a cash economy for the 400 odd people from the four villages.

There are three young men (from Gasmata) who have been trained (at Kandrian) as Agricultural field workers. They assisted in the planting of the Kalagen plantation. Initially the local people were paying the men (about \$2 per month) however, a dispute re payment and amount of work being carried out, resulted, thus of late little patrolling has been done. The people are still keen to have the help of the men and the latter are willing to re-commence work. I suggested that the matter be taken up with the Kandrian Council. Perhaps the Council may employ (may also further their training) the men as Agricultural field workers to assist the people in the Council area generally. A similar scheme is being undertaken by the R Mengen Council at Pomie.

HEALTH:

A Regional Health Centre is situated at Gasmata and this provides for any medical care needed in the area. There is also an Aid Post at Ablingi, where the people of Ablingi, Atue, Avio and Au (450 odd persons) are cared for. Both plantations provide medical care, mostly for their labourers but local people are accepted to be treated.

Around the health centre at Gasmata, there are a number of bomb-holes and barrows, filled with water, that appear to be breeding grounds for mosquitoes. These holes obviously need to be treated, as the Hospital Assistant at Gasmata reports a large number of malaria cases in the area.

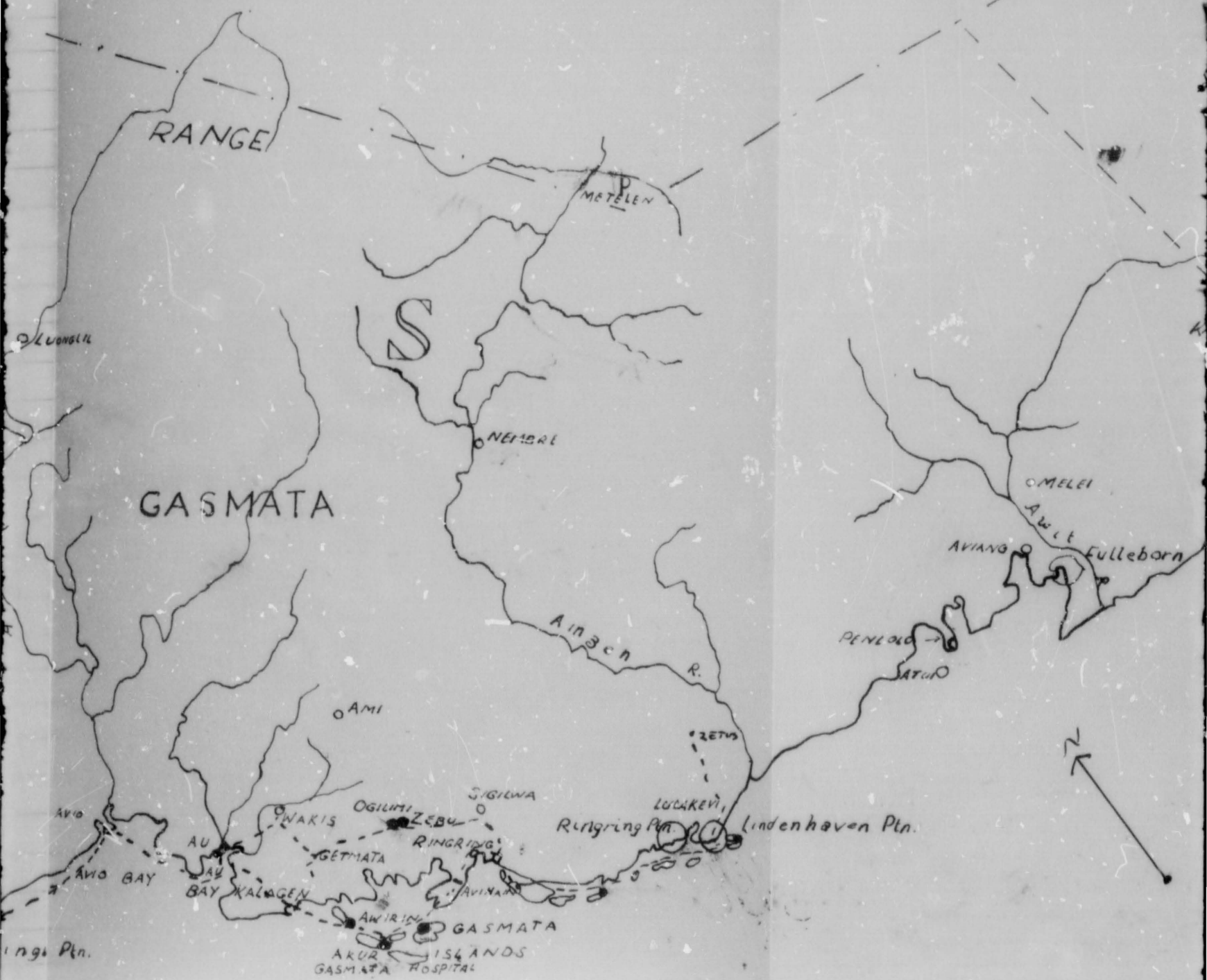
Health in the area is generally good.

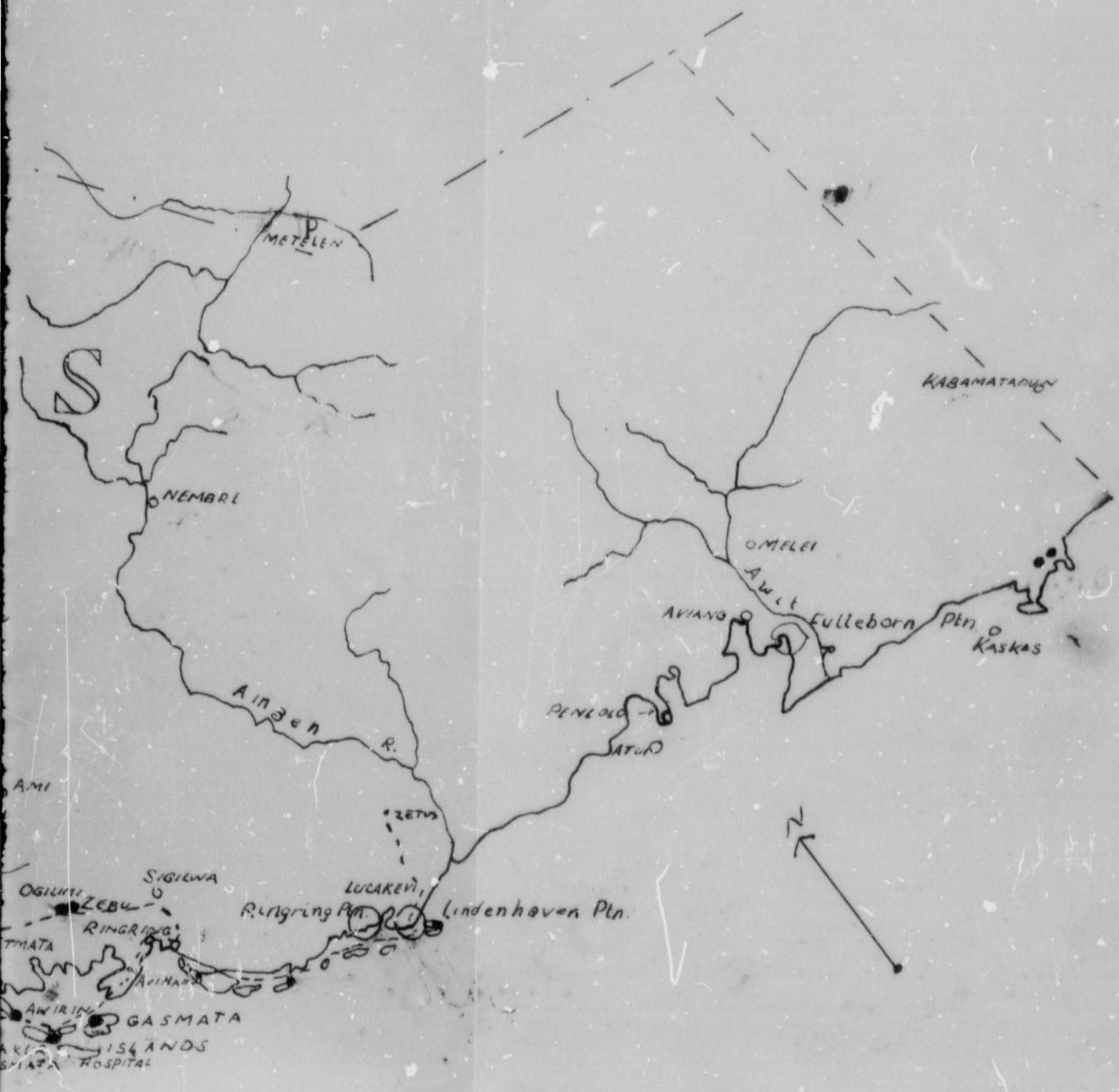
CONCLUSION=

Gasmata must be an area considered ready and ripe for development and an area that needs it. I feel that the people have almost reached some sort of frustration point, where although they have increased their cash cropping and have expressed their desire (and proven it) to develop themselves they have had only a minimum of Administration assistance and encouragement. I feel that Gasmata is an area that should and can be developed separately from the rest of the Sub-District, they have little ties with the people of Arawe, and to split the Kanarian Council (there are only four wards in the Gasmata area) to bring Gasmata under the administration of East New Britain, would effect the people in no way. Except perhaps allow Pemie to spend more time and effort on developing the area.

*Cullen*  
J.J.Cullen  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

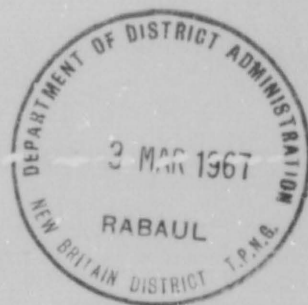








TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. Pomio No. 3 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by M.P.D. Davies, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled East Mengen Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

R.P. & N.G.C. 6733 Const 1st Class Dinas  
Natives 9031 " Boma

Duration—From 15/11/1966 to 26/11/1966

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services March/April 66

Medical / 19  
D.D.A. Pomio Lands Fourmil Series

Map Reference.....

- Objects of Patrol
1. Finalize outstanding land matters.
  2. Check on reports of possible 'tax' monies for Keriam Kivung, and further to same monies can be deposited in C.S.B. Account.
  3. Check on spread of cult and Kivung activities in area.
  4. Inform population and plantation personnel that this year's M.N.L.G.C. tax is now due.
  5. Routine administration.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

e Po

Over 13	Females in Child Birth
M	F

67-10-5

1st May, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East New Britain District,  
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL NO. 3 OF 1966-67.

Your 67-4-15 of 23rd March, 1967, refers.

1. The members comprising the Mengen Council appear to have the potential for making it an effective unit, but adequate training is needed to give them a better appreciation of their duties and functions. Greater frequency of meetings will undoubtedly assist and some early demonstration of what can be achieved through the Council will be necessary to counteract the endemic cult thinking.

No doubt such a demonstration could emanate from Council participation in the Cape Kwoi Sub-division. Personally, I think it a good plan for Mengen Council to take over, organise and even finance the Sub-division. Unfortunately, it won't be as easy as that to proceed. A detailed submission forwarded through the subject file would receive support from me, but we must also deal with numerous other people who involve themselves in land matters.

2. It is not clear whether the various monies collected were intended for the Council but the situation needs to be clarified if misunderstandings regarding Council tax are to be avoided.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.





67-10-5

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams  
Our Reference 67-4-15  
If calling ask for WJK/BS  
Mr.

Department of District Administration,  
RABAU.

23rd March, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PONIO PATROL REPORT No.3 1966/67

The above report commented on by the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio, is now being forwarded.

The extremely late submission of this report renders less vital most of the information contained in it. A more up-to-date report on cultist activities in Pomio has now been received from the Assistant District Commissioner and will be forwarded to you.

The full exploitation of existing coconut groves and the expansion of plantings appear to be the only avenue for economic development along the coastline patrolled. The problem of marketing produce is one which cannot be met by either the Council or the Co-operative Society buying a launch to transport produce from central pickup points. The overheads incurred in operating a vessel is totally outside the competence of both these bodies and only financial loss would result from such an enterprise. As suggested by the A.D.C. in his letter, a system of roads leading to anchorages is the only relatively cheap and practical method of getting produce to anchorages, where they could be uplifted by commercially run vessels.

The Cape Kwoi sub-division is not being proceeded with, as it was considered that an isolated sub-division, such as this, could not be adequately serviced by the Agriculture Department. If the Mengen people are enthusiastic about sub-dividing this land and individually acquiring leases, it may be possible for the Administration to transfer title to the Mengen Council. This move may do a little to revive lagging interest in Council activities among the Mengen people. The sub-division would be the ideal size for the Council to handle, but it would have to be emphasised that the Council must expect little assistance from the Administration in the way of services, and that only occasional visits to the sub-division could be paid by the Agricultural official stationed at Pomio.

If the Administration would be prepared to transfer the title to the Mengen Council, the matter could be considered by the District Co-ordinating Committee and details, plans and advice given to the Mengen Council. I would appreciate your advice on the possibility of this title being transferred.

The patrol was an effective one, but late submission has rendered most information it contained redundant. In future Patrol Reports from Pomio must be submitted on time.

*H. W. West*

(H.W. WEST)  
District Commissioner  
East New Britain District.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner  
PONIO.

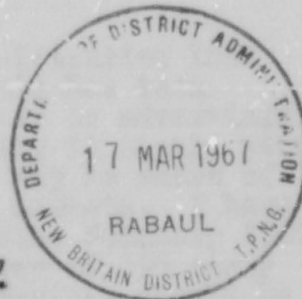
67-9-1/77

67.4.15

Sub-District Office,  
Pomio, East New Britain.

28th. February, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Rabaul.



Pomio Patrol Report 3 of 1966/67

East Mungen Census Division

1. Please find attached above report submitted by Mr. M. Davies P.O.. Also attached are Field Officer's Journals folios 3 to 11 and relevant camping allowance claim. The late submission of this report is regretted. It was submitted prior to my assumption of duty here but I held it to check certain matters with an Agricultural patrol report which was carried out at the same time. However the report has not been received from the Agriculture Dept..

2. Mungen L.G. Council. Since the patrol there has been an election. The following changes have been made.

Ward 4 Councillor is now TONGOR.

Ward 5 Councillor is now TSIPKONGKOL.

Ward 6 Councillor is now KOME

Ward 9 Councillor is now PAMIORE. He is a young man employed by the Mungen Society as a labourer. He is from OLAI PUN village and a fervent 'kivung' follower ~~not~~ but not a leader. He has little personality. He was chosen as an alternative to OTTO the former President and probably because he is the antithesis to the latter.

3. Council Activity.

The Council has allocated \$1000 for work on the SALI to BOVALPUN Road and to date \$150 work has been completed.

4. Koriam 'kivung'

For more up to date information please read my 51-1-2/72 of 26th. February 1967.

D.D.C. 5. Report Property Damage Waterfall Bay.

The man BAISA is the man called WAISIA reported for cult activities recently in Wide Bay area. He was sent to the ADC Kokopo for these investigations last month. He is an agent for the Jehovah Witness sect and operates 'bible classes' in the Bevalpun and Kalakru areas receiving his written instructions from KENTE a former Agriculture employee and originally from the Kol area. He now lives in Rabaul apparently in close contact with Jehovah Witness organization. Some of these teachings are gradually being absorbed by the 'kivung' movement particularly those of prophetic nature and those questioning whether Christ advocated materialist development.

6. Agriculture.

As stated in para 1, an agricultural patrol traversed the area late last year but no report has yet been sighted.

It is understood that Administration land adjoining Mangamuna plantation (Cape Kwei) has been sub-divided into 20 blocks and may shortly be advertised. Although this land is not the best quality it should provide opportunities for enterprising men who may be short of land or whose land is not accessible to markets. I have also advocated in my 34-2-30/45 Lxat of the 8th. February 1967 that portion 14A Kolei plantation, an area of 298 acres which is undeveloped leasehold land apparently, should be taken back by the Administration for resettlement purposes. This should assist Tokai and Kol people who are at present trying to develop less suitable land adjoining it.

7. Mengen Native Society.

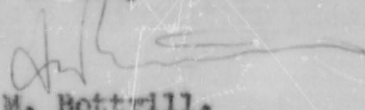
Under the new Mengen manager, John Kes, the store has made a profit of some \$2000 in the past four months. If this can continue until June and a dividend declared, dissatisfaction with the operations of the Society should diminish.

8. Health.

It has been recently brought to my notice that Malaria Control spray teams are up to 11 months late in carrying out their operations. All future patrols will be asked to comment on this aspect of Health.

9. I do not advocate a boat either for the Mengen Council or the Mengen Society at this stage. Copra offering is not sufficient to justify a vessel of the size required in the Southeast season. Mr. Davies has not commented on roads but I favour road development in three areas and the stimulation of coconut planting in these areas. Suitable land transport should be provided when copra production warrants it. Existing commercial vessels can then handle the copra to market on the same conditions as given to plantations. The three areas are Ponic to ISO R., Tokai to Matong, and Sampun to Guma.

10. Mr. Davies has carried out a satisfactory patrol and has given a clear report on many conditions existing in the East Mengen.

  
A. M. Bottrill.

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-9-1/77

Sub-District Office,  
Fonio, East New Britain.

28th. February, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Rabaul.

Patrol Report 3 of 1966/67

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10. Mr. Davies has carried out a satisfactory patrol and has given a clear report on many conditions existing in the East Mengen.

A. M. Bottrell.

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-9-1

Patrol Post,  
Pemie,  
East New Britain.

6th December, 1966

Pemie Patrol Report No. 3 of 1966/67

Officer Conducting: M.P.D. Davies, C.F.O.  
Area Patrolled: East Mengen Census Division  
Personnel Accompanying: R.F. & N.G.C.  
6733 Constable 1st Class Dinas  
9031 " Bema  
Duration of Patrol: 15th - 26th November, 1966  
= 11 days  
Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. March/April, 1966  
Objects of Patrol:  
1. Finalize outstanding land matters.  
2. Check on reports of possible 'tax' monies for Keriam Kivung; and further to same monies can be deposited in C.S.B. accounts.  
3. Check on spread of cult and Kivung activities in area.  
4. Inform population and plantation personnel that this year's M.N.L.G.C. tax is now due.  
5. Routine administration.  
Map Reference: D.D.A. Pemie Lands Fourmil Series

INTRODUCTION

The patrol proper commenced when the Station workboat, the M.V. Ram, disembarked the patrol party at Pulpul, late in the morning of 15th November, 1966.

From here it moved up to Setwi, which village marks the boundary with the Wide Bay Census Division, presently in the Kekope Sub District, but due shortly to come under the jurisdiction of the Pemie office. The patrol then proceeded to wend its way back to Pemie, by walking track, taking within its path the villages and settlements of the East Mengen peoples.

Heavy downpours of rain fell on two occasions -although being the start of the 'dry- but these did not seriously affect progress, and generally a relatively comfortable walk was experienced throughout the patrol's duration.

RECEPTION OF PATROL

Friendly

VILLAGES

At every village an inspection was carried out on all types of housing, advantages or otherwise of site, water supplies, hygiene, sanitation, and rest houses for patrolling Administration officers, and police, if so existent.

Village housing, with few exceptions, is not on a par with what to be found in the Wide Bay area between Marunga and Kalampun, the latter being the first village in this Census Division, after leaving Setwi.

The standards fall between those set by the Sulka villages and the Timeip people of Kaukum, Heiya and Kalip (including Leng Hamlet). The Kels of Pengela, Penei, Kauwa (Berai), Paura and Kalakru, like the Timeips, whom they are related to and finding their counterparts in them, only of late migrated to the coast from the interior.

It may be added here that, apart from Mateng, Sali and Pemie villages, Catholic Mission and Administration buildings, it was in Setwi only that I found a house with a roof constructed entirely and correctly of galvanized iron. This particular house was built by Peletep, a Mengen, and a committee man of Setwi. This man works at Kiep Plantation in Wide Bay.

The majority of the villages are sited on the coast, and due to the topography to be found here, have no difficulty whatsoever in obtaining good water supplies from the rivers which abound in this area.

Taintep, Wawas, Bekengtata, Sililipun and Peman, all inland a couple of miles, and consequently situated on higher ground, obtain their supplies only by means of a walk of several minutes.

The elders of Bekengtata and Sililipun are presently trying to find new and better sites for their villages to move to, but to date have met with little success. Lamlampun has moved down from a hill site several hundred yards distance from Tekai, to one in close proximity thereof.

The coastal villages in the upper waters of Waterfall Bay all complain of extensive flooding by the Berg Berg, Esau and Sibil rivers during the 'wet' season. However, this is unavoidable and must be accepted as part of the price for living in such an area with an unusually high rain fall.

The standard of hygiene and sanitation, like housing, falls between the two levels found in Wide Bay. The introduction in many villages, of separate kitchens divorced from sleeping quarters, will no doubt bring in its train better results.

I do not consider that the latrines, to be found in every village, are used as much as can be expected, the nearness of the sea to many villages, being a factor outweighing this. It is realized, though, that sea disposal in itself has advantages.

Most of the rest houses are well constructed, have spacious interiors, and compare more than favourably, in many instances, with those sited in Wide Bay.

#### NATIVE SITUATION

##### Mengen Local Government Council

The Council has been in existence now in the region of one year in the West and East Mengen Census Divisions. Since the Council elections for office bearers, and the last D.D.A. patrol to the East Mengen was several months ago, the following list, although naturally not exhaustive and/or complete, and somewhat cursorily compiled, has been tabled to give some idea, in my opinion, as to whom are the leaders and most influential men in each community.

##### Ward 1      Setwi

As stated, this village is situated on the border with the Wide Bay Census Division, under Kekepe control. Many of the people are of Sulka origin, being under the strong leadership of the previous Tul Tul Pei-iri.

They wish to move to Kalampun (the first Sulka village across the Administrative border) where they would like to line at the next census. Stated that since they are Sulkas they should not come under the Mengen-dominated Council. On the 'Government work days' at Kalampun, the Sulka faction from Setwi join this village in this work.

Councillor Ianape-Sek, a Mengen-Sulka, the previous Luluai, stated he can hold no authority over them, doing as they please. Given the chance he will become a good Councillor.

His two committee men are Peletop, a Mungen and already mentioned and a supporter of Ianape, and Telekain, a Sulka. The latter who is less so, is probably the man put up by the Sulkas most capable of putting forward their views to patrolling Administration officers.

There is a strong Catholic Mission influence from nearby Guma.

Ward 2 Sampun and Tagul

The councillor is Telegua-Riate from Tagul. A strong personality who commands the respect of his people and wants the council to grow.

Peter Kauval, an English speaking young man educated at Guma, is the committee man from Sampun, and of the same cloth as Telegua.

The previous village officials of these two villages, all elderly men, appear to back the Council.

There is a large Catholic Mission school establishment at Sampun, catering for children from Baien to Sampun, and its influence in and on local affairs must be taken into consideration.

Ward 3 Taintep and Wawas

Tengpak-Kivare from Taintep is the councillor. An unknown quality but appears to be a good man. Kivare, the committee man from this village wishes to resign as he has moved to Sampun. Not inspiring. Leper the Wawas representative, is an energetic young man, with a slight education, who has some ideas on helping his village. He holds a certain amount of standing in the village, overshadowed by the previous Luluai Ne. 1 Lot, who does not appear to be keen on the establishment of the Council in Wawas. Other previous village officials are not prominent.

Ward 4 Baien and Kralman

Councillor Tegas-Tetuande from Baien was absent in Rabaul, at time of visiting his village. Lelet the committee man is an extremely forceful personality. I would consider him possibly a good supporter of the Council. He was the Tul Tul at Wawas before moving to Baien.

Tonger the other committee man is from Kralman. A quiet man, who will do his best given the chance, appears to have the support - tacitly perhaps - of the previous village officials in Kralman.

The Administration Aid Post at Baien, with Patrick Pakabua in charge, and a Mungen, has some measure of influence.

Ward 5 Kerpun and Maskiklir

The councillor, from Kerpun, is Teiptewan-Poke, a young man who of late worked at Tekua Plantation, Kekepe. Not too sure as yet of his new authority, but I think this will be remedied in the ensuing months. The catechist from Kralman has a small amount of influence on him.

Tigas from the same village, and the committeeman here, appears to have a somewhat enlarged idea as to what his position entails. Ianer is the Maskiklir representative. A quiet determined man who will do his best.

Previous officials in both villages were not prominent.

Ward 6 Pulpul, Bekengtata, and Sililipun

The councillor is Sirianga-Leka from Pulpul. This man is feeling his way in his new position and must contend for leadership in the village with the previous Luluai, Pulgware. The committee man is Kilaklukir, a quiet man.

Bekengtata has as its representative the native overseer of nearby Marau Plantation, by name Reigas. A strong personality who commands his people. At Sililipun the previous Tul Tul, Taulot, is the committee man. He looks more toward Peman and nearby Mangunan Plantation. Taulot dominated talks held by me at Peman.

No other previous village officials were prominent although the previous Luluai of Sililipun, Luvukten, who is in charge of a small section of Kelai Plantation, and not seen, may be otherwise.

Ward



Ward 7 Peman, Laikatekia and Mateng.

Tevelen-Baitaman is the councillor for this Ward and comes from Mateng. An extremely strong and shrewd personality, he runs Kelai Plantation, on behalf of Mr. R. Flahevan, manager of this plantation and those at Marau and Mecklen Island. At present, Tevelen is mindful of what the Council can possibly bring to the area in future years.

The previous Luluai of Mateng, Gogu, and Sunai of Mateng as well, held just as much power, maybe more, in their way as Tevelen. These two men are two of the principals involved in the collection of 'tax' monies for the Keriam Kivung, dealt with later.

There are two committee men at Mateng. Tetepua who follows Tevelen closely, and Maitalia who appears to be aligned with Gogu and Sunai. These at Peman and Laikatekia, Kiwilimis and Keia respectively, are not prominent figures, like their previous village leaders, excepting perhaps the previous Luluai of Laikatekia Kame, who overshadows Keia slightly.

There is a large Catholic Mission school establishment here, and its influence must be taken into account on local affairs, report of which is dealt with later.

In addition there is the Administration Aid Post, whose voice a recent arrival there by name Kenneth Teliklik a Telai, may possibly be heard at times.

Ward 8 Lamlampun, Tekai, Ram and Pegve

Rungum-Guavale from the village of Ram is the councillor in this Ward. A young vigorous personality with good ideas on how to improve the lot of his group of villages.

The committee men from these villages, Bei, Makwe, Fungi and Kente, respectively, are not prominent men along with the previous Luluais and Tultuls. However, Pasini, who lives at Sali, but has interests in this particular area was quite forward in the talks held at Tekai.

The Administration Aid Post Orderly at Kauwa, a Kel settlement nearby, is Patrick Tuvi, Mengen. He has a measure of influence on affairs in the area.

Ward 9 Bevalpun, Sali and Olaipun

Otte-Gianamankia a youngish man from Sali is the councillor and in addition the President. He has a strong personality. Sara is the committee representative from the same village. Teaken, a young man educated at the Administration School in Pemie shares the leadership of Bevalpun with the previous Tul Tul. The committee man from Olaipun is Meris.

Ward 10 Pemie

Jehn Altapua, a senior teacher at the Administration School in Pemie, is the councillor for this Ward. Committee representatives in Pemie are Aiwar, Paulus and Paimun who is the Chairman of the Mengen Native Co-operative Society Store situated at Pemie.

Other villages forming the Ward are in the West Mengen Census Division and therefore not covered by this Patrol Report.

Council Tax and Kel Tax Potential

Villages and plantation personnel were informed that the Mengen Local Government Council tax for this financial year were now due, and that possible defaulters will face court action.

Whilst visiting the Kel settlements, it was pointed out to them that since they are living Council boundaries, they are liable to be treated as residents, and therefore pay the taxes of the Council.

Great care was taken when stating that Kel taxes, if so eventuating, would be commensurate with their ability to pay the same.

Kels working at Marau and Kelai Plantations - no more than several at each.

Kels working at Mangunan Plantation - none.

~~Kels working at~~

Kels working at Cutarp Plantation - at any given time between 20-30 from the nearby Kel area, and also from the Extended Kel Census Division.

Certain anomalies arise and are as follows -

There will be no continuity of labour by Kels, on plantations, once it is realized that if, by having worked for more than six months, they are liable to pay full Council tax as pertaining to plantation personnel. Whereas if by staying in their villages, a reduced tax, as residents thereof would be required, they will undoubtedly choose the latter course.

Another alternative, as stated in Patrol Instructions, is the migration back to the interior.

However, the majority of Kels work only for several weeks or so, to satisfy an immediate need e.g. purchase of lap lap, tobacco shirt etc. and then return home.

Cutarp Plantation employs many Kels from nearby Kalakru village, on a regular basis, and would be the one most affected, of all the plantations.

#### Summary of Council Activity

The Council which was only recently established, now faces a critical period in its new life, whereby it can either go forward or dissolve into numerous petty factions based on village or smaller axis.

To date Council taxes have not been utilized to any purpose, and tax payers may now be wondering what advantages there were in establishing such an organization, as opposed to the village system of Lulluai, Tul Tul and committee man.

I recommend that the following measures be brought under way to stimulate growth.

1. Regularly monthly or six weekly meetings of all councillors, at Pemie Council Chambers, to promote uniformity of thought on future Council activity, which at present is non-existent.

2. Regular visits to all Council Wards by the President and the Clerk to the Council, to sound out feeling on various matters.

3. The Council to undertake a minor works' project.

4. The Council to liaise more with the Mengen Native Co-operative Society Store e.g. purchase of small boat to collect copra from various points along the coast to a central one at Pemie, thence to be transferred to ships that make Pemie a regular port of call.

It is realized however that the Council has to overcome many obstacles before it can rise off the ground, the most serious of them being the division of the Council into West and East Mengen groupings, with all its long standing frictions, and the shortage of staff for supervisory duties.

#### THE 'KORIAM KIVUNG'

The following is what I elicited in my visit to the East Mengen, particularly in the villages of Peman, Mateng and Kalakru.

Apparently, late last year or early this year, Mr. Keriam Urekit, M.H.A. passed through the West Mengen en route to Rabaul, stating that monies for taxes may be gathered in readiness for the time the Council came round to collect them.

The Aid Post Orderly at Pulpul, at that time Ianingo, and transferred several months ago to Kniten Aid Post, West Mengen, paid a short visit to Malmal, in that area, and was told the above by people there. Ianingo returned to Pulpul, where he filtered this talk throughout the surrounding villages.

Numbers of people (unspecified) from Pulpul, Bokongtata, Sililipun and Peman contributed monies ranging from \$1 to \$3 which were collected by Ianingo and Bel Bel of Mateng.

The latter, employed at nearby Mangunan Plantation as a tractor driver, kept records of those who did so.

After a recent meeting of the N.N.L.G.C. held at Pemie, Councillor Tevelon of Ward 7 (Matong, Poman and Laikatekia) decided that the idea of collecting monies for what appeared to him to be somewhat nebulous, held no attraction for him. He informed the President of the Council, and the names of those who handed the monies over to the two men were given to him. At the same time the man from Matong, Bel Bel who is distantly related to Tevelon, transferred the monies for safekeeping to the Luluai of Kalakru, a Kel settlement near Cutarp Plantation.

The amount of monies collected was not disclosed to me, when visiting Matong.

Meanwhile at Matong, other monies were being collected apace under the direction of the previous Luluai, Gogu, helped by Sunai, Kaie and Tabulo. Those not contributing, apparently, were Tevelon, Tetepua a committee man, Bel Bel and several more men. Laikatekia did not appear to be affected unduly by this activity.

At a meeting held by me on the evening of 23rd November at Matong, it was stated by several men, that these monies will be deposited in the C.S.B. once records were compiled, President Otto apparently knowing of this development.

Bel Bel had in his possession then, a school exercise book which possibly contained the names of either those contributing in the first named group of villages or those at Matong. I enquired if I could look at it however it was not preffered to me, and in addition the total sum of monies held by Gogu, to which there was no answer to either. I believe the book held by Bel Bel contains the names of these in the former category.

Tevelon was not to the fore at this meeting which lasted several hours. On the following morning, he stated these developments in the village 1) Every person in Matong will contribute \$10 towards these taxes 2) The cargo is expected shortly and carried in a red-painted ship, and finally 3) The C.S.B. at Pemie had no 'strength' to it i.e. there was very little money in its coffers.

(Payments of wages to the various Administration Departments in Pemie are sometimes delayed through lack of funds.)

Before leaving Matong, \$74 was withdrawn from the patrolling funds for C.S.B. purposes in amounts of \$14, 20, 20, 20 by Gogu and three other elders of Matong.

As requested in Patrol Instructions, I strongly emphasized at all times that no laws had been broken, but that it would be more advantageous for their monies to be entrusted to the care of the C.S.B. at Pemie, or anywhere else for that matter.

No new accounts were opened here, or elsewhere on patrol.

Deposits of \$142-44 in all were made, of which \$139-44 came from the Matong group, for a consignment of copra to C.M.B. Rabaul.

The idea of collecting 'tax' monies for the 'Keriam Kivung' has no doubt been carried through to villages east of Pulpul, but it appears not to have taken root in them.

Over the last three months Mr. R. Flahavan has handed out at Marau Plantation about \$600 in silver in exchange for bank notes to people of surrounding villages, when they visited the plantation trade store. Mr. C. Butcher, manager of Cutarp Plantation has carried out the same operation but on a slightly lower for people in the area around Cutarp.

#### Cult and Kivung Activities

The patrol was unable to make any headway in enquires in the above activities, as requested in Patrol Instructions.

#### Reported Property Damage in Waterfall Bay

On receipt of a telegram from O.I.C. Pemio, passed onto me at Pulpul by Mr. R. Flahavan, I proceeded to Mangunan Plantation.

Here, Mr. R. Wiltshire, the relief manager informed me that teachers from the Catholic Mission School at Matong had told him of the church at Kauwa (Berai) being burnt down by one, Basai, a Jehovah Witness from Rabaul. The event taking place on Friday, 4th November, 1966.

As part of the patrol plan, I proceeded to Matong, where the above was told me by Keri-Pentapwar, a young assistant Mission school teacher. He added that this man Basai was putting about the villages of Tokai, Ram, Pegeve and Kauwa (Berai) that a ship full of bibles would shortly be arriving in Waterfall Bay.

Keri stated that he was told the above by several men at Tokai, and also that Basai would burn down the village church at Tokai on Friday, 18th November, 1966, which he did not do.

Basai apparently heard of the mission personnel going to Mangunan, for on Monday, 21st November, 1966 he went to see the O.I.C. Pemio, about the matter.

On the morning of Thursday, 24th November, 1966, I visited Kauwa (Berai), a Kel village about 25 minutes upriver to the Esau, from Pengola village.

The church had not been burnt down but was falling down and apart through lack of maintenance. Enquiring as to its condition I was informed by the Tul Tul, that there had been no catechist in residence at the village, nor any services held there, for some years. This bore out the appearance of the church. A nearby house and the village school building were in a similar state of disrepair.

Whilst at Bevalpun, a village in Ward 9 of the Council network, I came across a man, by name Basai, who had attempted to instigate garden cult activities in the Timeip villages of Hoiya and Kalip, Wide Bay, in June of this year.

At the completion of the patrol I returned to Pemio, where Mr. Willis the O.I.C., told me of the man whom had visited in connection with the alleged arson. On Wednesday, 1st December, 1966 the man Basai from Bevalpun was asked to come to the Office, whereupon I discovered that the man involved was he.

There are many movements of various natures under way in the area under Pemio control, some rampant, others dormant, and although naturally there must be freedom of religion, this particular incident has certain cultish overtones, and though being brought to a halt, may appear again in another form.

Presently, and in the foreseeable future, the Catholic Mission is and will be the only religious body in this area. In Wide Bay, which is under Catholic influence, there is slight friction at Hoiya where the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is establishing medical facilities.

#### AGRICULTURE

The only feasible avenue open to the East Mungen peoples to improve themselves in the economic sphere, is the cultivation of their cocunut trees, to produce copra for channelling through the Copra Marketing Board's organization.

At present, Setwi and Siampun, who have their own copra number, move their's through Guma and this satisfactory arrangement should continue. Maskiklir wants its own number and this will be taken up with D.A.S.F. This village intends to process its copra in the village, thence transport it by water to a spot on the coast near Marau Plantation and Pulpul, where it is to be hoped that the manager of Marau will help to forward it onwards. Matong recently received a cheque for \$139-44 for their first consignment of copra to C.M.B. Rabaul, which result should spur them to greater efforts. Tokai and the three villages nearby market their production through Mangunan Plantation, whilst Sali and Pemio do so through Pemio itself, where facilities are the best for on-shipment.

The last two named villages are the only ones with anything comparable in density, care and cultivation of cocanuts that approaches the standard to be found in Wide Bay. The nearness to Administration help is a contributing factor.

The local plantations whenever possible, buy the negligible amounts of copra produced by the villagers.

The above picture shows villages here and there, endeavouring to improve their economic lot. However, there are many factors pushing against this movement. For example, at least three to five years must elapse before maturity comes to the majority of coconut trees, lack of suitable anchorages, the inhospitable South East season which seriously curtails all activity, subsequently communications with the outside world, and the nature of the topography isolating many coconut groves from easy access. All these combine to make economic development of this area no easy task.

On the other hand, the Wide Bay area with not so much to contend with on the same plane, has its development now on a firm basis and slowly but surely moving up the path to prosperity.

#### MENGEN NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY STORE

The members of this Society at Pogeve, Tokai, Ram and Lam-lampun i.e. full members with voting rights, 22 in all, wish to close down the store, putting forward various reasons. (See heading below N.M.T.A.s)

I pointed out the probable dire consequences of such a move, and that only of late has the Society become a commercial proposition, although it has been in existence for thirteen years. It was suggested that this motion be put in abeyance until the Annual General Meeting of the Society, to be held in January 1967.

As this matter is part of a greater chain of events outside the scope of this patrol, not only affecting the East Mengen, it is proposed not to take it further.

#### HEALTH

This area is adequately covered with a network of Aid Posts. The centres at Pomie and the one run by the Catholic Mission at Guma, Wide Bay cater for hospitalized cases. Palmalmal Airstrip, across Jacquinot Bay from Pomie is used whenever further specialized treatment is required and for serious cases of sickness and/or injury.

I noticed at the villages of Laikatekia and Maskiklir, several cases of elephantiasis, probably due to the adjacent swampy areas of ground, although the latter village has moved from an exposed position at the mouth of a river to a site slightly further inland.

A new Aid Post at Baien, with corrugated iron roofing and cement floor, is nearing completion.

#### LAND

The N.G.L.T.R.O. Final Orders on Marau Plantation and Marau Foreshore were read to adjoining owners, and is the subject of separate correspondence. No objections were lodged against either.

Purchase monies of \$6 were paid over to the owners of Sisipelai land i.e. Cape Orford Light House site. This, also, is the subject of separate correspondence.

#### REPORTED MARRIAGE DISPUTES AT SAMPUN AND PULPUL

The above had been settled, to the satisfaction of all parties, prior to arrival of this patrol. Here, as elsewhere, no major disputes were brought forward and several minor ones were settled.

N.M.T.A.s including WATERFALL BAY TIMBER RIGHTS' PURCHASE

Various N.M.T.A.s were paid, including that for the Waterfall Bay Timber Rights' investors which is the subject of separate correspondence.

Regarding the latter, the people concerned at Ram and Tokai wish the invested monies to be returned to them in a lump sum. However those at Bovalpun, Sali and Pemie do not have the same inclination.

It is possible that Ram and Tokai, who are some of those wishing for closure of the Mungen Native Co-operative Society Store, from that area, would like to use the resultant monies to purchase a boat with which to transport their copra to Rabaul.

I now refer to the trade store mentioned by Mr. C.P.O. McClay in his Patrol Report No. 13 of 1965/66, under the heading "Commerce and Industry" which has now closed down. The people stated that they had bought no more goods for sale for the store!

Their intention to improve their lot is commendable, stating that the Mungen Store would not pick up their copra for forwarding to Rabaul, even though it is known the Society has no boat. However, regarding their own trade store, the folly of mounting such an adventure by themselves, was pointed out to them and that they, the full members, controlled the store, not the other way round. It was for them to put matters right.

CONCLUSION

In summarizing, I would state that there are many forbidding problems confronting the peoples of the East Mungen, on their path to a better existence, some of them coming from external sources.

Here and there are bright spots where people have realized that they cannot rely completely and utterly, all the time, on the Administration, but must exert themselves as well, if they want a prosperous life to come to them that much more quicker.

There is definitely a strong contact between the Mungen and Kels and the Sulkas and Timcips of Wide Bay. This was realized when confirmation dawned on faces after I had named various leading figures in Wide Bay. The contact weakens as the distance increases away from that area, although the Kel area disproves this partly.

Luluai Lepar, of the Sulka village of Ganai in the Mope Reserve area, north of the Warangei River in the Kekepe Sub District, was somewhat surprised to see me when I came across him at Kralman. He was inspecting a grove of coconuts that his father had planted up at nearby Kerpun!

Field Officers' Journal, Folios 3 to 11 are herewith attached, together with patrol map and claim for Camping Allowance.

M. Davies

M. Davies  
Cadet Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. 4 of 1966/67 (Pomio)

Patrol Conducted by M. Davies, P.O.

Area Patrolled Part Gasmata Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 11696 Const Mandugu

Duration—From 10 / 12 / 19 66 to 11 / 1 / 19 67

Number of Days Thirty two days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct-Dec / 19 66 (Previously patrolled from Kandrian)

Medical ..... / ..... / 19 .....

Map Reference Pomio sheets, Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol 1. Continuation of renovation of Gasmata Airstrip.  
2. Routine administration.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

e Po

Over 13  
M F Females  
in Child  
Breach

67-10-8

3rd October, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL NO. 4 OF 1966/67.

Your 67-4-15 of 21st July, 1967, refers.

2. Thank you for the above mentioned Patrol Report. Mr. Davies has prepared a well written and interesting Report. He has obviously taken time to get his information.

3. It is pleasing to note the attitude of the people to the patrol and their willingness to assist in a project which will be of benefit.

4. I take it Mr. Davies means the Co-operative Section of the Department of Trade and Industry (Page 5).

(T. W. Ellis)  
DIRECTOR. W





67-9-5

67. 10. 8

Sub-District Office,  
POMIO,  
East New Britain District.

21st July, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
RABAUL.

Pomio Patrol Report No. 4 of 1966/67.

1. Please find above patrol report and claim for camping allowance submitted by Mr. M. J. Davies, P.O., covering a period he was supervising construction on the Gasmata Airstrip.
2. It is regretted that this report was inadvertently filed before action was taken to forward. However there were no items which required action. Work on the airstrip has been taken over by the Dept. of Public Works, with mechanical equipment. Grading of the airstrip has been completed and work at the moment is proceeding on filling a low lying section with koronas.
3. The work done by Mr. Davies and the volunteer Gasmata labour was very satisfactory.
4. Since this patrol it has come to light that the 'Koriam Cult' has been functioning in the area without our knowledge nor that of the local Catholic priest. It seems that local village collections of money have been effected with targets of \$200 per village. It is not known whether this movement dominates all activities and thought in the area as is the case in the Mengen Kol, and Mamusi areas, or whether it is only a small cell in the normal village political structure. Undoubtedly as the time for elections draws nearer, the movement will be considerably activated.

A. M. Bottrill.

Assistant District Commissioner.

MINUTE: 67-4-15

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded herewith. The fact that the report was lost in Pomio files for seven months seems to point to the fact that the Pomio office system must be somewhat chaotic.

The next inspection of Pomio will pay particular heed to the aspect of the Sub District Administration. Comments on the Patrol have been adequately covered by the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio.

(H. W. WEST)

District Commissioner  
East New Britain District

8/8/67

cc. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Pomio.

File Ref:  
67-9-5

Sub District Office,  
Pomio,  
East New Britain.

14th February, 1967

Pomio Patrol No. 4 of 1966/67

Officer Conducting: M.P.D. Davies, P.O.  
Area Patrolled: Part Gasmata Census Division  
Personnel Accompanying: R.P. & N.G.C.  
11696 Constable Mandugu  
Duration of Patrol: 10th December, 1966 -  
11th January, 1967 = 32 days  
Last Patrol to the Area: Previously patrolled from Kandrian,  
West New Britain.  
From Pomio, Mr C.P.O. Cullen  
11th October, 1966 - 10th December, 1966  
Objects of Patrol: 1. Continuation of renovation of  
Gasmata Airstrip, initiated by  
Mr C.P.O. Cullen.  
2. Routine Administration  
Map Reference: D.D.A. Pomio Lands Fourmil Series

Gasmata Airstrip

Introduction

As stated in the Patrol Summary, this patrol was primarily concerned with the continuation of the work on the Gasmata Airstrip initiated by Mr C.P.O. Cullen. To this end, I proceeded to Gasmata in the company of Mr A.D.C. Bottrill, on the Administration trawler M.V. Mangana, departing Pomio in the early hours of 10th December 1966, and arriving at Gasmata in the late afternoon of that same day.

Here, Mr Bottrill inspected the level of work reached by Mr Cullen, who had pointed out to us certain salient features of the work carried out so far, whereupon Mr Bottrill gave me verbal instructions on the work to be carried out on the Airstrip by me on this particular patrol.

In order to give continuity on the reporting of work on Gasmata Airstrip I have followed that as given by Mr Cullen when summarizing his work on 11th October 1966.

Mr R.J. Wade, Regional Works Engineer, Rabaul inspected the Airstrip in company with Mr Bottrill on the 5th October 1966, prior to work commencing thereon. He stated in his letter to the District Commissioner Rabaul, dated 28th October 1966, that close supervision must be given to the project and this was adhered to, the minimum of labour being utilized on the outstanding work detailed below.

Extension Strip

Initial work to cover the requirements by the Department of Civil Aviation for Category 'Y' Aerodromes, which are capable of taking light aircraft in the Cerona, Piaggio and Aztec range, was carried out by Mr Cullen

Clearing and cutting of grass, removal of tree creepers etc was carried out, including treating further all depressions (bomb holes) with coronous and sand and then rolling.

Oldair

9

Old Airstrip

Further clearing and cutting of grass of the old airstrip was carried out. The 'few depressed and irregular areas' mentioned by Mr C.P.O. Cullen, will be smoothed out by the Public Works Department grader, which will be used in the next stage of renovation.

All depressions (bomb holes) were further treated with coronous sand and then rolled, as in the Extension Strip.

Approaches

The south eastern approach is covered by the coastline and therefore required no major attention, a few small tree stumps only being levelled.

The north western approach is about 1500 feet in length touching the sea at its extremity. Approximately 180 feet was cleared to ground level of all burnt tree stumps (roots taken out) and light bush growth. The approach clear gradient remains the same at 1 in 30.

Areas on either side of the actual confines of the runway were cleared back on either side to bring them in line with those whose details are given by Mr Cullen re the extension area in Figure 2, attached to his Report, and now mine.

Labour

Labour for the Airstrip was supplied by the surrounding villages and presented no problem. Costs thereof were shared between the Kandrian Local Government Council and the Administration in the ratio of two thirds to one third, the latter paying \$0-20c per man per day.

Statistics

The numbers of men used in the work force for the three weeks actually worked, for the period 12th December 1966 to 31st December 1966 were 20, 21 and 13 respectively.

Number of man days = 284 at a rate of \$0-20c per day (man)  
= \$56-80

Previous monies paid through Kandrian upto 30th March 1966 - \$283-60

The amount of \$127 was paid out to those who worked and the periods thereof, for April and May 1966, payment being based on records kept by the Council.

General

Apart from cutting of grass on the Airstrip, and possibly a further minor build up of the depressions (bomb holes), the Airstrip is ready for grading, rolling and grassing.

It is to be expected that the Public Works Department grader now in the Kandrian area and once released from there, will be made available immediately for use on this Airstrip. Transportation of same may present some problem. With regard to rolling, the roller now presently at Gasmata is too small and light for it to have great effect on the large area to be rolled. It is not expected that the roller allocated to the Pomio Station and now at Palmamal Airstrip, Jacquinot Bay, will be made available for this work.

The planting of holding grass should be no problem as labour is readily available to hand.

I agree with Mr Cullen in his suggestion that a drain should be dug on the southern side of the Extension area, firstly in a westerly direction thence behind the Airstrip to the north to the sea, ~~xxxx~~ to provide drainage for the western half of the Extension area.

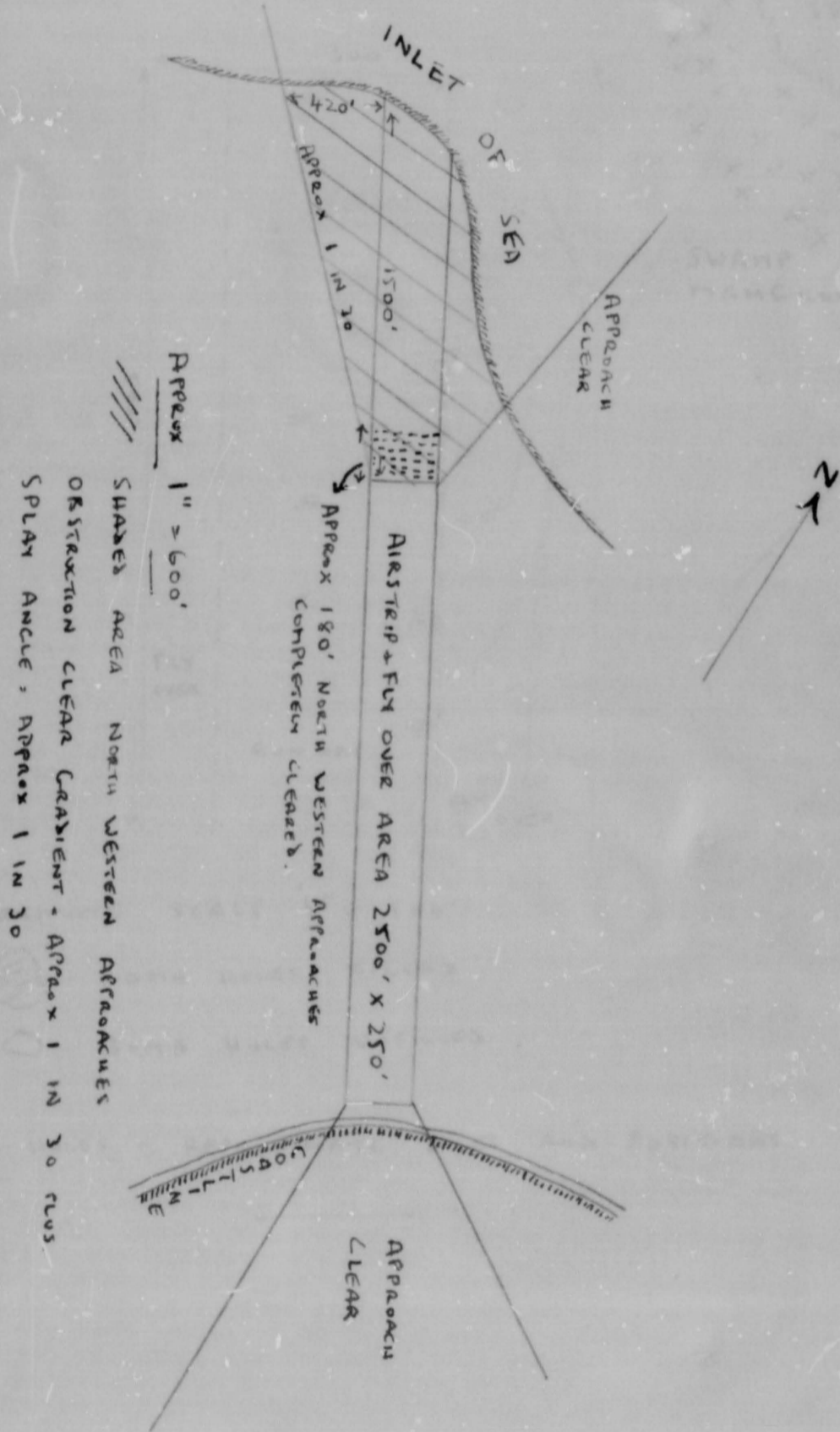
The grader must be made available before the onset of the 'wet' season.

Developments in this sphere will be closely watched by the people of the Gasmata Islands region.

FIGURE 1.

GASMATA AIRSTRIP.

(8)



APPROX 1" = 600'

SHADES AREA NORTH WESTERN APPROACHES

OBSTRUCTION CLEAR GRADIENT - APPROX 1 IN 30  
SPRAY ANGLE - APPROX 1 IN 30

AIRSTRIP + FLY OVER AREA 2500' X 250'

APPROX 180' NORTH WESTERN APPROACHES  
COMPLETELY CLEAR.

APPROACH CLEAR

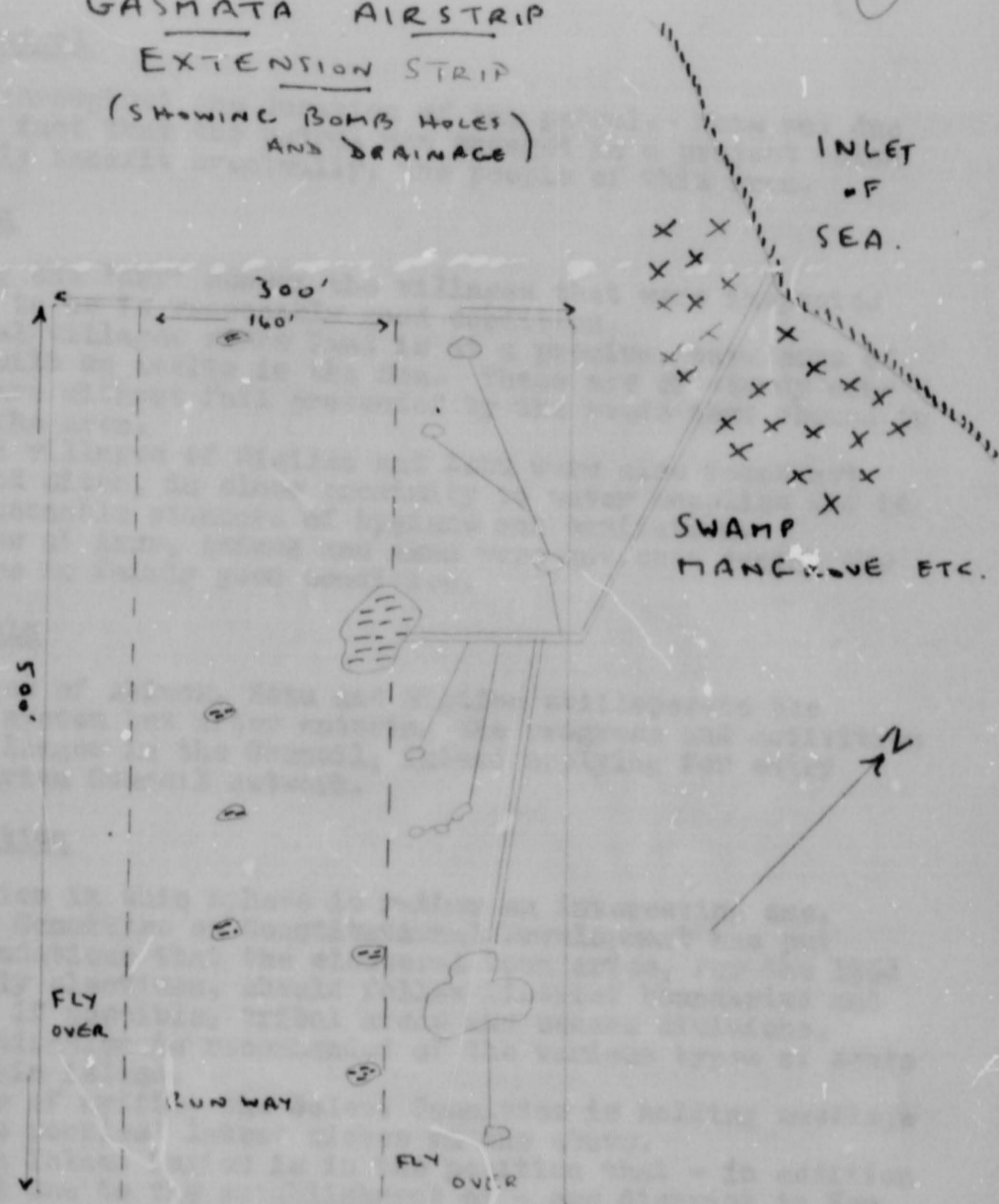
APPROACH CLEAR

COASTLINE



22

FIGURE 2.  
 GASMATA AIRSTRIP  
 EXTENSION STRIP  
 (SHOWING BOMB HOLES  
 AND DRAINAGE)

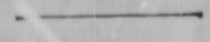
(9)



APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 100'

-  BOMB HOLES FILLED
-  BOMB HOLES UNFILLED

BOMB HOLES - APPROXIMATE SIZES AND POSITIONS



(6)

### Reception of Patrol

Friendly throughout the duration of the patrol. This was due partly, to the fact that the patrol was engaged in a project which would materially benefit eventually, the people of this area.

### Village Housing

This being the 'dry' season the villages that were inspected were all found to be in reasonably good condition.

The coastal villages since land is at a premium, have some of their houses built on stilts in the sea. These are of sturdy construction and are without fail protected by the reefs that abound in the waters in the area.

The inland villages of Sigilwa and Zebu were also found not wanting, on good sites, in close proximity to water supplies and in addition, a reasonable standard of hygiene and sanitation.

Rest houses at Akur, Akiwok and Akam were not used during the patrol, but were in fairly good condition.

### Village Officials

The villages of Akiwok, Zebu and Sigilwa still operate the luluai/tul tul system but after watching the progress and activities of the other villages in the Council, intend applying for entry within the Kandrian Council network.

### Political Situation

The situation in this sphere is rather an interesting one.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development has put forward recommendations that the electoral boundaries, for the 1968 House of Assembly elections, should follow District boundaries and not cut across, if possible, tribal areas and census divisions. Further, reorganization is recommended of the various types of seats in the New Britain island.

At the time of writing the Select Committee is holding meetings to determine the peoples' latest wishes on the above.

The Gasmata Island Region is in the position that - in addition to the above and due to the establishment of a new district in New Britain, i.e. West New Britain, and the entry of Pomio and its uplift in status from a patrol post of a sub district into East New Britain - the question arises as to from what Administrative centre this area should be administered from.

There is a population of approximately two thousand five hundred in the Gasmata Census Division, and several thousand in the larger context, a population which, almost desperately but without no firm basis from which to seek it, seeks progress on all fronts, political, social and economic. They are the people that I met, and the many probable others who are, in addition, presently favourably disposed towards the Administration.

With an airfield of possible future strategic importance? although Kandrian has one which meets Category X requirements of the Department of Civil Aviation, the people of Gasmata should not be left out in the wilderness, mainly the economic one.

This region should be included in future Administrative plans on development in New Britain as a whole.

From the administering point of view Gasmata should continue to remain under Kandrian control i.e. West New Britain, with as more easier access than Pomio. I am of the opinion, however, that regarding developmental activity, the financial side should be controlled from Rabaul, rather than Cape Hoskins, which is fully committed to and absorbed in, in its interest on the northern coast of New Britain.

5

People in view of its new position, and therefore increase in allocation of funds could possibly undertake minor works projects at Gasmata, with Kandrian supplying the close supervision required.

I consider that all the above factors should be taken into account when the destinies of the people in this area, from the Administration viewpoint, are shortly to be resolved for the future.

#### Kandrian Local Government Council

As the name applies, the council system in this area has its headquarters in another area, with the consequent disadvantage of being at the end of the queue for anything that the Council may undertake re minor works projects etc.

However, the people of the Gasmata area have contributed monies to enable the construction of the Rural Health Centre, and now wish for another ward to be added. In addition there are other signs of their efforts in the well-constructed jetty (built through Kandrian) and their present endeavours in respect of the Airstrip.

I do not consider myself in a position, after one short visit and that only to certain villages in the Gasmata region, plus meetings at the Airstrip itself, to give a weighted judgement on their leaders. Of the leaders that I met I have formed the following opinions:

Orio of Avril (Council Committee man) - An extremely powerful man in his own village who has a measure of influence outside but not to such a great extent as may be adjudged. This is due to his more realistic and advanced way of thinking on what concerns and should concern the people of this area. He was intimately concerned in getting the Rural Health Centre built. Orio owns many hundreds of coconuts on Avril and Gasmata Islands.

Julius Osumke of Akiwok - This young man of about 25 years of age, whose father is the Luluai of Akiwok, dominates - and in addition leads a small band of several other forward young men - affairs in this village. Elderly leaders in other villages always lend a strongly sympathetic ear to what he has to say on any matter. Julius completed Standard Three only at the nearby Roman Catholic School of Vulanglo, and is presently the clerk at the branch store at Akiwok of the Sare Co-operative Society. A go-ahead progressive man with energy and ideas.

Ruka of Akam (Councillor) - A man in his forties who is not very impressive or forceful but holds the respect of the people.

Muka of Akam - An elderly influential man who owns various tracts of economic land. Due to advancing years not as powerful as his position could make him.

Tambu of Ringring - (Council Committee man) - A solid reliable man with no real effective power.

Munai of Avihain (Council Committee) - Same as Tambu above.

Pius of Akur (Council Committee man) - Same as Tambu above.

Migi of Sigilwa (Luluai) A quiet respected man but with no real drive.

### Agriculture

Copra production and sale thereof is the main source of income, with coffee which has only been introduced of late, now in evidence in several villages.

In respect of the former commodity it is processed for on-shipment to Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul, by the Sare Co-operative Society Store at Akur, and by its branch store at Akiwok, payment then being made to producers.

It is hoped by the local people that they will be able to sell their coffee, once bearing, to the Society. However since coffee is a difficult crop to cultivate, and not altogether clear to growers, expert attention must come in the form of further regular D.A.S.F. visits.

### Co-operatives

As stated above, the co-operative movement is pursued by the Sare Co-operative Society both at Akiwok and at Akur.

Although operations of the two stores are carried out reasonably well, I feel sure that the two clerks concerned would appreciate being given instruction in the better and more efficient management of their respective stores. Possibly the Co-operative Branch of D.I.E.S. could see their way to providing them with the opportunity?

Trade stores are in existence at Lindenhafen Plantation, Vulanglo Roman Catholic Mission and at Akam, the last named being run by Mr. J. Allan of Ablingi Plantation, Ablingi Island, further west to the area now under scrutiny.

### Communications

Naturally, apart from the inland area, contact between villages is mainly by water. There is presently one all-weather road between the jetty site (marked on the accompanying map) to the Public Health Department Gasmata Rural Health Centre, a distance of approximately one mile, which then continues in not so good a condition to the village of Ringring, a distance of about one and one half miles.

The Japanese war time road from the Gasmata Airstrip to their headquarters at the time, at Lindenhafen, is now in disrepair and not used. This particular road fronts onto sheltered waters but may be used during the south east season, when sea travel becomes somewhat difficult in this coastal area.

There is a road connecting the two plantations of Lindenhafen and Ringring.

Motor vessels upto the length of 85 feet are operated by companies in Rabaul, providing a regular means of passage along the south coast of New Britain.

In addition, there are the movements of Administration trawlers.

### Education

The Catholic Mission has three schools in the area visited and these are located at Vulanglo, Akam and Akur with standards upto and including five, four and four respectively being taught.

Further and higher education is at Administration and Mission schools in the Gazelle and elsewhere.

At Melenglo (Ablingi) to the west of Gasmata and outside the patrol's confines, is an Administration School teaching upto and including Standard Five, with further education at Kandrian, and thence possibly to the Rabaul area.

Repeated requests were received from the local leaders for a school to be built in the Gasmata area, to cover its needs. It was stated that the Education Department was committed to covering those areas with a higher density of population etc., and that it would be some time to come before their particular requirements were met.



Health

The area is covered by the Regional Rural Health Centre located at Gasmata, under the able direction of the local officer in charge there, a Hospital Assistant.

Once the Airstrip meets and satisfies the requirements of the Department of Civil Aviation, it can be utilized to convey more serious cases to further specialized medical care either at Talasea, West New Britain, Nonga Base Hospital, Rabaul or possibly Lae.

Lindenhafen Plantation provides a service for its workers and local villagers.

Health is generally good.

Land Dispute - Ringring Plantation

This is the subject of separate correspondence which is to be found in Pomio Office File, reference 34-2-28.

R.P. & N.S. C. Personnel

The accompanying policeman, 11696 Constable Manduga carried out his duties most satisfactorily, his conduct and bearing throughout the patrol being good.

Conclusion

Almost at the end of the patrol, an incident occurred at Lodi Sawmill, when the M.V. Manugoro - the vessel carrying the patrol and other passengers and cargo etc. - berthed at the wharf at this place. The manager of the Sawmill was involved in a scuffle with a departing European employee as he, the latter, prepared to leave the wharf.

The writer then separated the two men, asking the employee to board the Manugoro which he did so.

Upon arrival at Pomio word was sent by radio to the manager, stating the course of civil action required if he wished to pursue the matter further.

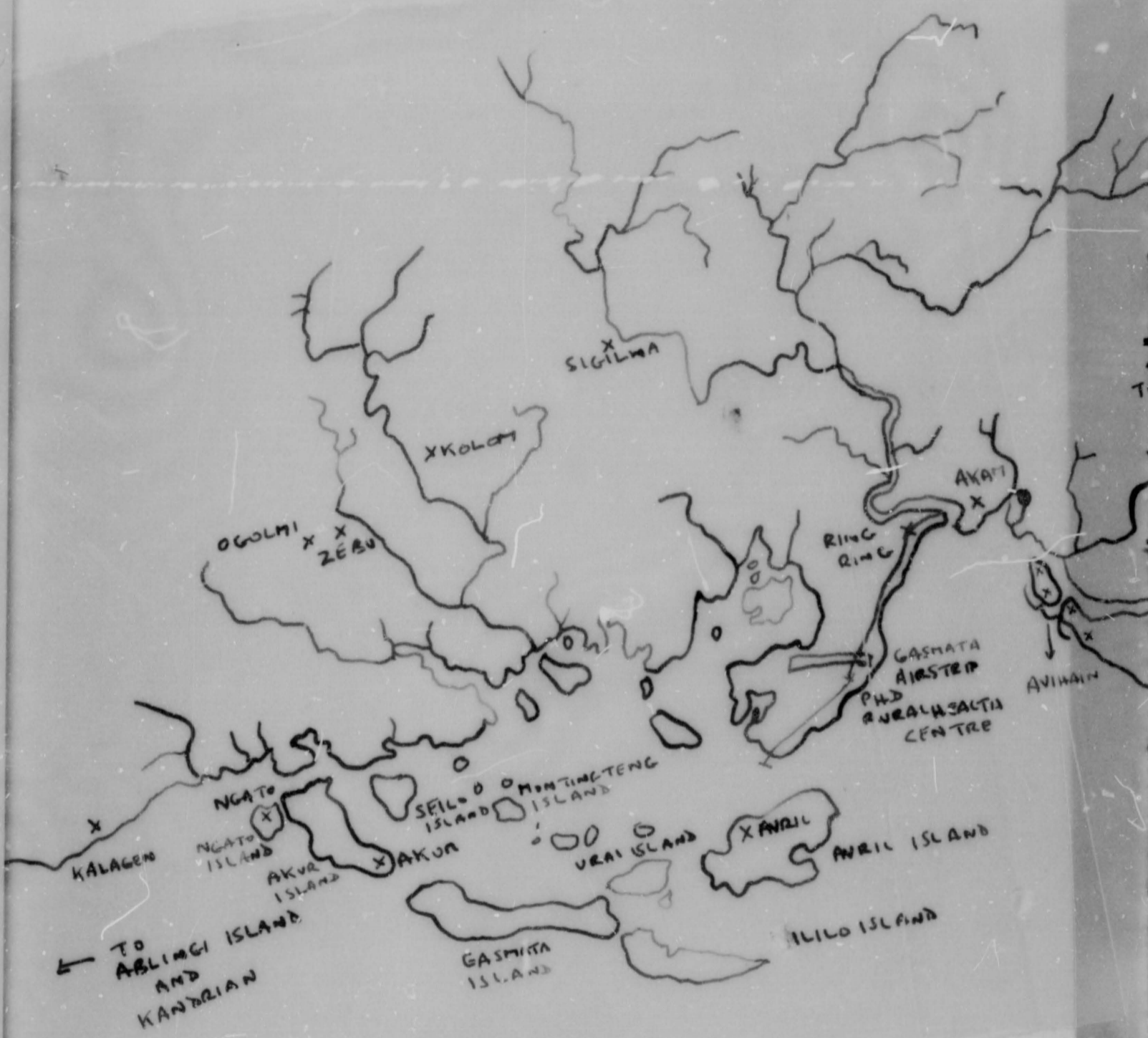
In respect of my conflicting statements regarding overall development of this area, and then that on education, I feel that something must be done for the Gasmata people. In particular the completion of the Airstrip to operational requirements and the building of an additional ward to the Rural Health Centre. Additionally, visits by Administration departments, mainly D.D.A. and D.A.S.F., must be kept at a reasonable level, in this not unimportant area. And possibly further visits by the Cooperative Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.

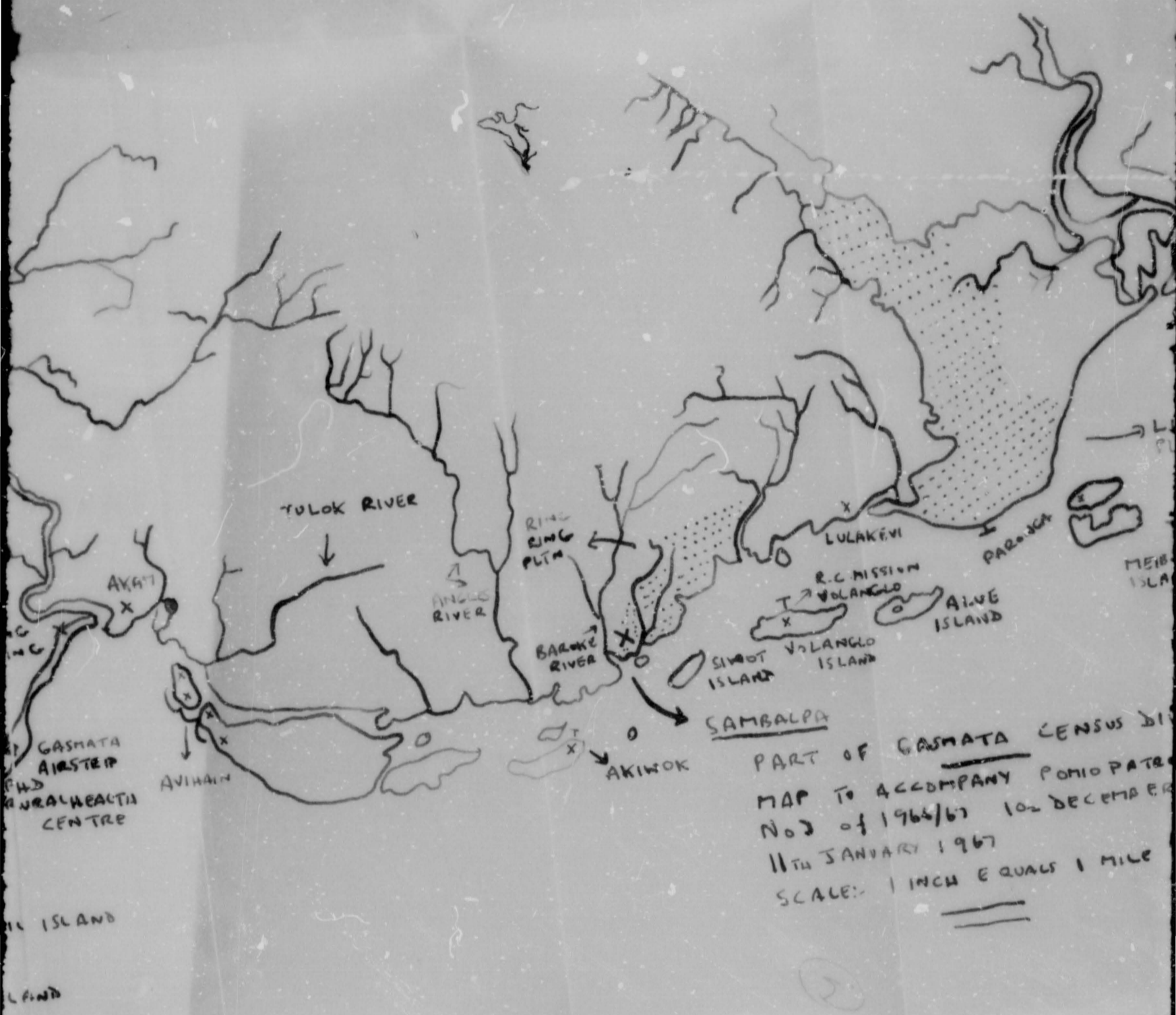
Attached please find Field Officers' Journal, Folios 14-17, paragraphs 46-78, accompanying map and claim for camping allowance.

I wish to apologize in the late submission of this Patrol Report.

*M. Davies*  
M. Davies  
Patrol Officer

Attach:





PART OF GASMATA CENSUS DISTRICT  
 MAP TO ACCOMPANY POMO PAPER  
 No 3 of 1966/67 102 DECEMBER 1966  
 11th JANUARY 1967  
 SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 1 MILE

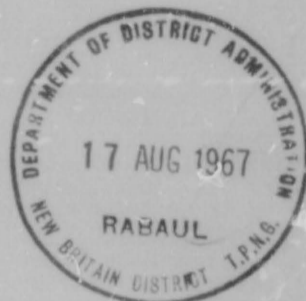


PART OF GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION  
 MAP TO ACCOMPANY POMIO PATROL REPORT  
 No 3 of 1966/67 10<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 1966 -  
 11<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 1967  
 SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 1 MILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT



District of East New Britain Report No. 12/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by J.J.Cullen, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled COASTAL and INLAND MELKOI Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Harrison-Brown, Medical Assistant.

Natives Sgt 2/c JOJOGA 3352, Const. SAVAIO 9927,  
Const. OPI 11043, Personal Servant.

Duration—From 27./4./19.67 to 29./5./19.67 inclusive.

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1965

Medical ...../...../19.....

Map Reference FOURMIL series, Pomio sheets.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Area Study, Investigate possibility of Rural  
Police Station and Agricultural Extension Centre in Awul area. Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

67-10-9

9th October, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East New Britain District,  
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL NO. 12 OF 1966/67.

Your 67-4-15 of the 25th August, 1967, refers.

Thank you for the above patrol report and covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner at Pomio.

Mr. Cullen is to be congratulated on preparing a very informative Area Study. He has obviously gone to a great deal of trouble.

I look forward to receiving your recommendations concerning the extensions to the Mengen Council.

T. W. Ellis

(T. W. Ellis)  
DIRECTOR. &



67-9-4/331

Sub-District Office,  
Pomio,  
East New Britain District.

23rd. July, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
RABAUL.

Pomio Patrol Report 12/66-67 - Coastal Melkoi C/D.

1. Please find attached Patrol Report, an area study of the Inland and Coastal Melkoi Census Divisions, relevant camping allowance claims and FOJs. Village Population Registers for the coastal Melkoi are also attached. As the Village population register for the Inland Melkoi is not complete, due to the fact that ULUTU village could not be visited, these are being retained here for later completion.

2. The survey conveys the need for local government in this area and to this end I would recommend that propaganda be initiated to condition the people for their concurrence. Whether they would be included in the Mungen Council or allowed to form their own Council should be left to their own decision after they have been given sufficient information to properly consider the alternatives. The distance from Pomio of the Inland Melkoi villages and the poor communications would make their attendance at meetings extremely difficult. Mr. Cullen sensibly suggests that leaders be taken to Council areas to act as observers, however, I feel that in addition to seeing the Mungen Council, they should also see the Gazelle Council where they could be better informed by more experienced Councillors. I believe the District Officer, Local Government will shortly be visiting Pomio and details of a possible visit to Rabaul by Melkoi leaders will be discussed with him.

3. If they decide to join the Mungen Council that body will eventually have jurisdiction over some 17,000 persons in an area of some 2,000 square miles with bad communications, and only a few small areas of any economic potential.

4. The proposal to have a rural police station at UVOI will be examined by myself and the District Inspector of Police during August or when shipping permits.

5. Mr. Cullen carried out a useful patrol and, apart from some atrocious spelling mistakes, has written a clear and informative area study.

MINUTE: 67-4-15 of 25/8/67

A. W. Bottrill.

The Director,  
Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Assistant District Commissioner.

The attached Patrol Reports and above comments are forwarded for your information.

When the area surveys covering the whole of the Pomio district are completed, definite recommendations will be made for an extension of the Mungen Council into the Manuci, Kol and Melkoi Census Divisions.

H. W. West  
(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner  
East New Britain District.

APPENDIX I CONT.

VILLAGES	LEADERS NAME	AGE	WAR SERVICE	EMPLOYMENT	V/OFFICIAL	C/RECORD	EDUCATION.
HAULU	HALAHILIBIL	39	Carrier	Labourer	-	-	Std, 3
	SININ'NA	30	=	Servant	Iuluai	-	-
	TANIMILLI TERR'E	63	-	Labourer	Ex-Iuluai Tultul	WAR 1st sh.	-
KANNUNUNGA	LA'ORGEFULI	65	-	"	Iuluai	-	-
	MULITAWA	53	-	"	Tultul	-	-
	IDUMENI	50	Japanese carrier	Labourer	W. Tultul	-	-
KAUBI	SOSTUMENI	40	-	"	Iuluai	-	-
	LAVIAN	49	-	"	Tultul	-	-
	KUWOGERE	35	-	Labourer	-	-	-
Kakaru	SALAKAMENI	37	-	"	Iuluai	-	-
	KARAWARAN	48	-	Labourer	Iuluai	-	-
	KAPAKELLI	29	-	"	Tultul	-	-
ATU	MILEKI	57	ANGAU	Labourer	Tultul	-	-
	ATANA	52	ANGAU	Police Const. pre war. Labourer	Iuluai	-	-
KANGIONA	MAVLU	47	ANGAU	Labourer	Iuluai	-	-
	WAISSOUN	40	Carrier	Labourer	Tultul	-	-



APPENDIX 1

VILLAGE LEADERS

VILLAGES	LEADER	AGE	WAR SERVICE	EMPLOYMENT	V/O	CRIMINAL RECORD	EDUCATION
MELAYU	KAPUS	51	"	Labourer	Malua	Nil	Nil
	RIKI	43	"	"	"	"	"
	POPE	41	"	Carpenter	"	"	"
DUVOL	SOHEL	61	"	Labourer	Malua	"	"
	Kaupa	60	"	"	Malua	"	"
LNAHELE	LANG	51	"	Labourer	Malua	"	"
	HAIOTE	46	"	Labourer	M. Malua	"	"
PulpuLo	HERE	55	"	"	Malua	"	"
	PABULIKAI	59	"	"	Malua	"	"
Solong	Solong	52	"	"	Malua	"	"
	LURO	33	"	Labourer	Malua	"	"
MAMINGA	MANUN	53	"	"	Malua	"	"
	MONTE	60	"	"	M. Malua	"	"
PUNDIM	MAI' LINGI	56	"	"	Malua	"	"
	POKEI	51	"	"	Malua	"	"
KORAFUL	GUGA	39	"	Carrier	M. Malua	"	"
	ALAKERO	34	"	"	Malua	Riot-4mths.	"
SAHALIL	ALOTE	69	"	Labourer	P. Malua	"	"
	SALMUNG	60	"	"	Malua	"	"
MASO	Angihuna	41	"	"	Malua	"	"
	MARANGSWAM	49	"	"	Malua	"	"
TAVALLU	TEU	35	"	"	Malua	"	"
	TERU	30	"	Catechist	Malua	"	Std. 5 (1940)
SIMI	TUNKISO	57	"	"	Malua	"	"
	PASIN	27	"	Labourer	Malua	"	"
LAUSIS	HEREMENI	31	"	"	Malua	"	"
	LONGTAWA	51	"	"	Malua	"	"

APPENDIX II.

TRANSLATION OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF COASTAL AND INLAND MELIKOI CENSUS DIVISIONS TO ENGLISH.

ENGLISH	KOPIIMI	HELINGA.
Man	ELEMANA	KONBEI
WOMAN	FIRE	AI'HEI
Boy	KOTUNA	HESTATURIA
Girl	KIVUSINA	HEKINGKINGNANA
Table	UBA	HALA
Chair	MARINUNA	ARINGA
Water	MI	EGH
Sky		TABA
Cloud	TANA	MOKUA
Star	MATA	HITOK
Sun	KE	SINAMATANA
Moon	INA	TEIU
Sunlight	MILINGANA	HAIGHA
Darkness	TALUN	MILIGO
Come	WANAPUNA	OIAT
COME HERE	KUATO	WATAHELI
Go	GOLA	OLA
To Fetch	KORI	OMENI
To Look	KWILA	ONAU
To Run	KOTOA	OSONG
To Walk	ALOA	OI'I
To Carry	KONGETEI	ORAKISIA
To Raise	KOLOPEI	UNEHEKE
To Fall	LESO	LIBO
YES	OI	NANAE
No	SAHO	ERO
Good-day	KILUANA	SINANGA
Good morning	KSPA	WUAGH
Good afternoon	LOI'IO	ULE
Good night	TALUM	MILIGO
Me	OSOMANA	I'VAU
You	O'U	IONG
They	IAI	TEILANG
We	MOMULI	IMEM
Why	NETU	NGUTA

APPENDIX G.

ABSENT STUDENTS - COASTAL MELKOT CENSUS DIVISION.

NAME OF STUDENT	VILLAGE	SCHOOL	STANDARD
MATUT Barabas	MELETON	VUVU	2nd.teacher training C.certificate.
MAS Joe	MELETON	VUVU	"
MALAU William	INAHLE	VUVU	1st.yr. teacher training c.cert.
AHOHUNA Basil	"	"	"
LANGELUPO Dominic	"	Vunapope High	Form 3 <del>Std. 3x</del>
NONELE Mathew	"	"	Form 2
PELU John	"	"	Form 3
MAO Raphael	"	VUVU	1st.yr.teacher training C.cert.
HARE Policab	UVOL	Vunapope	Form 2
SONGTAVA	"	"	Form 2
KIPOLO Clement	"	"	Form 2
MISHANA Edward	"	"	Form 1
PEUTALO Basil	"	"	Form 1
UMOIO Andrew	"	"	Form 1
LAMRAMALO	"	KABAIRA	Catechist training.
ALOKAIO	INAHLE	"	" "
LONGHOLO	"	"	" "
SAHALO	MELETON	"	" "
<hr/>			
PASIO Pascal	INAHLE	Vunapope Tech.	Form 1
LABI	"	MALAGUNA Tech.	Form 3
SOANG	UVOL	Vunapope Tech.	Form 1
MALOKA	"	" "	Std. 6

(26)

APPENDIX F.

LITERACY - COASTAL MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

VILLAGE NAME	LITERATE			RADIOS
	VERNACULAR	PIDGIN	ENGLISH	
ATU	6	10	4	1
INAHELE	25	31	20	3
KAGALOGA	10	15	-	-
KORATUL	8	12	5	-
MATHUNA	-	-	-	-
MASO	35	50	4	2
MEINGI	3	6	2	1
MELETON	14	16	9	1
MENINGA	13	13	1	-
PULPULO	1	6	6	-
RUAHANA	17	17	5	1
SAHALIL	-	2	-	-
TAVALO	-	-	-	-
UVOL	15	15	7	3
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>12</u>

LITERACY - INLAND MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

BAULO	2	2	-	-
KABU	1	2	1	1
KANUNU	-	-	-	-
FAKARU	-	-	-	-
KAUBI	-	-	-	-
KENMIDINGA	3	4	1	1
LAUSIS	4	5	1	1
MATAWAN	1	1	-	1
MEIS	-	-	-	-
PAMUNA	2	2	-	-
PUNUM	1	3	-	-
RAULILI	-	-	-	-
SIMI	-	-	-	2
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

NOTE: The high numbers of literate people in the villages of MASO, RUAHANA, INAHELE, MELETON and UVOL are naturally mostly school children.

APPENDIX B

LITERACY

EDUCATION COASTAL AND ISLAND MELBOURNE

SCHOOL - HVOL

CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	C.D.
Prep.	19	17	36	C.M.
Std.1	24	16	40	C.M.
Std.2	23	8	31	I.M.
Std.3	24	12	36	I.M.
Std.4	16	15	31	I.M.
Std.5	8	5	13	I.M.
Std.6	6	4	10	I.M.
Total	120	77	197	I.M.

SCHOOL - MASO

Daily average attendance ..... 99%  
 Number of teachers ..... 6

SCHOOL - MASO

CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	C.D.
Prep.	30	24	54	C.M.
Std.1	3	7	10	C.M.
Std.2	9	10	19	C.M.
Total	42	41	83	C.M.

Daily average attendance ..... 42%  
 Number of teachers ..... 2

SCHOOL - ATU

CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	C.D.
Prep/Std.1	10	7	17	C.M.
Std.2	10	4	14	C.M.
Total	20	11	31	C.M.

Daily average attendance ..... 85%  
 Number of teachers ..... 1

SCHOOL - LAUSIS

CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	C.D.
Prep.	3	3	6	I.M.
Std.1	7	6	13	I.M.
Std.2	9	9	18	I.M.
Total	19	18	37	I.M.

Daily average attendance ..... 85%  
 Number of teachers ..... 1 - Catechist

APPENDIX D

WALKING TIMES

COASTAL MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

to

INLAND MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

FROM VILLAGE	TO VILLAGE	TIME	CENSUS DIVISION.
TAVALO	SIMI	2½ hrs.	I.M.
TAVALO	MELETON	2¼ hrs.	C.M.
MELETON	LAUSIS	1¼ hrs.	I.M.
LAUSIS	KABU	1 hr.	I.M.
KABU	KANUNU	¾ hr.	I.M.
KABU	PAHUNA	¾ hr.	I.M.
PAHUNA	HAULO	¾ hr.	I.M.
HAULO	KORATUL	1 hr.	C.M.
KORATUL	PUNUM	20 mins.	I.M.
PUNUM	RAULILI	40 mins.	I.M.
RAULILI	KENMININGA	3 hrs.	I.M.
KENMININGA	MEIS	15 mins.	I.M.
KENMININGA	MELEPON	2¼ hrs.	C.M.
MELETON(AWUL GROUP)	PULPULO	1¼ hrs.	C.M.
PULPULO	MENINGA	1 hr.	C.M.
MENINGA	MASO	15 mins.	C.M.
MASO	KORATUL	¾ hr.	C.M.
KORATUL	PUNUM	20 mins.	C.M.
PUNUM	MASO	1 hr.	C.M.
MASO	SAHALIL	40 mins.	C.M.
SAHALIL	MAIHUNA	1 hr.	C.M.
MAIHUNA	MEINGI	40 mins.	C.M.
MEINGI	<del>xxxx</del> KA...	2 hr.	I.M.
MEINGI	ATU	1¼ hr.	C.M.
ATU	KANGILONA	1¼ hr.	C.M.
KANGILONA	LAU	3¼ hrs.	W.M.
LAU	DRINA Ptn.	4 hrs.	W.M.

\* C.M..... Coastal Melkoi  
 I.M..... Inland Melkoi  
 W.M..... West Mengen.

2

APPENDIX C

COASTAL MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION

LIVESTOCK.

VILLAGE NAME	LIVESTOCK PIGS	FOWLS	DUCKS
ATU	7	15	-
INAHELE	11	25	3
KANGILONA	3	6	-
KORAFUL	2	7	-
MAIHUNA	1	-	-
MASO	15	35	-
MEINGI	17	16	-
MELETON	8	10	-
MENINGA	-	-	-
PULPULO	1	13	2
RUAHANA	12	30	-
SAHALIL	6	10	-
TAVALO	2	-	-
UVOL	9	14	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	94	181	5

INLAND MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION

HAULO	10	5	-
KABU	7	10	-
KAKARU	-	-	-
KANUNU	11	6	-
KAUBI	8	11	-
KENMININGA	4	8	-
LAUSIS	10	9	-
MATAWAN	2	2	-
MEIS	4	3	-
PAHUNA	1	10	-
PUNUM	-	20	-
RAULILI	-	5	-
SIMI	3	5	3
<u>TOTALS</u>	60	94	3

(9)

APPENDIX B

COASTAL MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>COCONUT PALMS</u>			
<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
ATU	193	2544	2737
INAHELE	1414	2020	3434
KANGILONA	439	5239	5678
KORATUL	359	259	618
MAIHUNA	112	189	301
MASO	2996	2874	5870
MEINGI	774	740	1514
MELEPON	2308	2185	4493
MENINGA	726	738	1464
PULPULC	159	800	959
RUAHANA	999	857	1856
SAHALIL	215	180	395
TAVALO	591	1257	1848
UVOL	1316	1782	3098
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12601</b>	<b>21664</b>	<b>34265</b>

INLAND MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION

<u>COCONUT PALMS.</u>			
HAULO	44	100	144
KABU	<del>1471</del> 252	2160	<del>1631</del> 2412
KAKARU	8	14	14
KANUNU	-	140	140
KAUBI	-	40	40
KENMININGA	83	20	103
LAUSIS	171	480	651
MATAWAN	-	-	-
MEIS	-	64	64
PAHUNA	62	2110	2172
PUNUM	66	200	266
RAULILI	-	131	131
SIMI	150	200	350
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>5619</b>	<b>6487</b>



APPENDIX A

COASTAL MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

Percentage of Male Absentee Labour.

VILLAGE NAME	POTENTIAL LABOUR	ABSENT LABOUR	PERCENTAGE ABSENT
ATU	20	5	25%
INAMELE	28	14	50%
KANGILONA	20	1	5%
KORATUL	30	15	50%
MAIHUNA	5	2	40%
MASO	68	30	44.1%
MEINGI	32	11	34.3%
MELETON	30	11	36.6%
MENINGA	27	6	22.2%
PULPULO	7	19	36.8%
RUAHANA	29	17	58.6%
SAHALIL	22	6	27.2%
TAVALO	38	7	18.3%
UVOL	43	16	37.2%
TOTAL	507	160	Average.. 31.5%

INLAND MELKOI CENSUS DIVISION.

Percentage of Male Absentee Labour.

HAULO	52	20	38.4%
KABU	51	20	39.2
KAKARU	14	7	50
KANUNU	33	9	27.2
KAUBI	20	5	25
KENMININGA	28	14	50
LAUSIS	36	14	38.9
MATAWAN	42	20	47.6
MEIS	20	10	50
PAHUNA	37	8	21.6
POHUM	41	3	9.5
RAULILI	28	14	50
SIMI	37	8	21.6
TOTAL	439	152	Average 28.9

(c) LOCAL GOVERNMENT Cont.

plod along under the present system realising that any change will require extra work and enthusiasm on their part. Thirdly and the main reason, is Paramount Lulusi, Aiote's stand on the matter. He is apprehensive that a Council (and Co-operatives) will mean an end to his role as absolute ruler and decision maker of the Melkoi tribes.

It is not difficult to foresee a change in the attitude of the multitude, once Aiote has passed on. Not many of the people feel strongly on the Local Government issue and could be easily swayed I feel were it not for the Paramount Lulusi's directive.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the next Agriculture patrol to the area, include the Inland Melkoi Census Division (No Agric. patrol has visited this area). Copra driers are needed at Rukahana, Pulpulo, Sahalil, Meingi and Kangilona. The A.O. should encourage the people to construct permanent 'hot-air' driers. The present driers seem inadequate, as they are built from local material.

It is recommended that a rural police station be established at Awul. This administration link with the Melkoi area is most needed. Due to the lack of patrols to the area the people have lost any enthusiasm for advancement and tending to be lackadaisical, surely a ripe situation for any cult movement. The rural police station will bring administration contact to the people and if a transmitter were also eventually set up at the police station, it would be most advantageous to the general hospital, which is cut off from any communication point.

The agricultural extension centre also mentioned in Patrol Instructions section 3(d), is considered necessary. The people have commenced to increase their cash cropping, however, much production is wasted by poor markings of plantings, poor quality of driers and lack of marketing points. This loss of production was most evident in the 1966 copra production figures (see section M (b) and (c)).

It was reported from Meleton that prior to the last war, the Administration purchased land (LILU) and established a police post to control the then hostile tribes of the Inland Melkoi and Mamusi. The size of 'Lilu' is only about 1/3 of an acre but another 1/3 acre adjoining this land is available. The rest house and the police house of Meleton ~~is~~ are on this land. It may be possible to build ~~the~~ the required houses for the police station and agricultural station and the experimental gardens of D.A.S.F be developed near the village garden sites. It is doubted that the people will sell any more land adjacent to area occupied by the rest house, as coconuts have been planted in the immediate vicinity.

I think a type of 'five-year' plan be introduced to the Melkoi area, to commence work on the roads between Awul and Maso, Meleton and Awul; and Awul to Pahua and Kaba. The A.O. if established at Awul should begin to encourage production and plantings of cash crops, so as to make the roads payable. While this activity of economic development is progressing, the people should be educated politically and a barrage of propaganda thrown at them and thus prepare them for Local Government which must eventually if the people are to obtain any sort of advancement.

SPARKY  
WTA  
SIRIYANI  
ANAKIOWAN  
JUTANDY  
ANUPAN  
OGAN  
SOMER  
MOTEMAN  
ADRIAN  
GINTUN  
AMAHAN  
JLIANAN  
CLAVAN  
JOVI  
JAVY  
  
QUAN  
WAN  
HEATH  
USONAN  
ISUAN  
ASHILIAN  
SIVAN  
NAWATAN  
SIN  
AMIAN  
SHEPI  
JILUAN  
EAT  
LAVON

(N) EXPANSION OF STORES Cont.

- (d) Cont. The possibility of establishing a trade store at Meingi was discussed with the people and they were very much in favour of it.

Once the trade store is established it will provide a service for Meingi, Muihuna, Kangilona, Atu and Rano Plantation on the coast and Kaubi and Kakaru in the inland Melkoi. Besides this very important service, the store will be an incentive to the people to increase their cash income by higher copra production. The cash earnings from the latter will be absorbed into commerce and thus less the chances of it being contributed to any 'Kivung movement'.

The receiving point for any cargo required by the Meingi store will be at Rano Plantation, which is serviced once a fortnight from Rabaul by M.V. Manugoro.

There are two men from Meingi village who have had previous experience as trade store clerks. One at Vunepope for three years and the other at Ruvulmal Plantation for a year.

The Meingi people are able to advance about \$30 to commence the store. They were told to wait until they received word from the Assistant District Commissioner at Pomo.

- (e) The only commercial stands of timber ~~observed~~ observed is the 'Kumurere' stand along the banks of the Melkoi river. It appears in patches from the mouth to the junction of the headwaters of the Melkoi. At this point, about 8 miles inland, the timber is only sparse; by far the best stand is at a position about 3 to 5 miles from the river mouth.

It is difficult to judge the actual superfootage of the 'Kumurere', as the river follows a tortuous course to the coast and all 'Kumurere' patches were not observed. However, the stands noticed appear to be of commercial quantity.

Construction of a road is quite possible from the main coastal road xxx west of the Melkoi River to the various timber stands. The topography would suggest a slight undulating area with maximum elevation seldom above 100 feet a.s.l.

During discussions with Mr. D. Tickell manager of Fulleborn sawmill, he stated his interest in any commercial stands of timber in the area, with the thought of establishing a mill and constructing any necessary roads. Perhaps Mr. Tickell could be notified of the 'Kumurere' and a survey carried out.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The people have little idea of the functions of Local Government but are still almost unanimous in their desire to remain under the present system. Three factors seem to have swayed the people in this attitude. Firstly, the inevitable fear of Local Government taxation; this point of councils was discussed until they had a clearer understanding of the issue. Secondly, they seem content to

(M) ECONOMY Cont.

(f) There are five(5) Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts and the total of current balances is \$ 113.20. All the accounts are in the Coastal Melkoi Census Division.

(g) Prior to introduction of income tax and council tax as a replacement for the personal Head Tax, the Coastal Melkoi people had no difficulty in meeting their tax obligations. There will be a very small number of people who will have to pay the income tax.

(h) The average per capita income for the Coastal Melkoi Census Division, is \$4.02.; based on the following figures:

Total population.....	1757
Coconut production....	\$1972
Wages .....	5000
Carriers.....	100
Total .....	\$ 7072

The average per capita of the Inland Melkoi Census Division is calculated at 60%. This figure is not accurate as the population figures of Uluta was not ~~included~~ included and the earnings of Matavan village was not obtained as the patrol did not visit the village.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding Economy:

(a) There is sufficient arable land for increased plantings. Pahuna and Kabu villages have another 100 odd acres available for coconut plantings. Tavalo have commenced to clear about 20 acres west and 10 acres east of the Tavalo river. Ruchana are ready to plant on about five acres of cleared land. The people of Wase, Sahalil informed the patrol that the coastal strip between Sahalil and the Melkoi river would eventually be planted with coconuts. This would mean 500 to 600 acres of land available for plantings. It is doubted that they intend to commence this scheme for quite some time.

(b) It may be possible to increase market gardening once sufficient crops are harvested from the gardens. At present due to the various disease affects on taro, the quantity of crops produced is only just sufficient to meet village consumption needs.

(c) Unfortunately due to the lack of commercial enterprises in the area, most labourers are employed in other centres. Fulleborn Plantation employs a few Melkoi workers but generally any men looking for employment, seek it on the main stations and enterprises at and around Rabaul.

(d) The inland villages grow native tobacco('brus') and small quantities of it are sold or bartered to the coastal people. This cash crop could be increased if a market could be obtained. While on patrol in the Extended Mengen Census Division, this officer noted that the people sold their tobacco to the Mission at Ulanona, who I believe sent it to Vanapope for processing. Enquiries could be made at Vanapope as to whether they still purchase native tobacco and if they would be will to do so through the Awul Mission.

(L) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT Cont.

Generally speaking the people realise the existence of the House of Assembly and that it is the centre of government, situated at a place called Port Moresby. Other than that they can not comprehend its machinery. The local government organisation is confusing to them and this is understandable as no one from the area has observed a council meeting and propaganda on local government has been extremely limited, since the discussions on councils was introduced to the people some six years ago.

I think it would be advisable to have a number of Melkoi People, from both areas brought to Pomio to observe the Mungen Council's functions during one of its meetings, also to view the Co-operative society and Administration organisation generally.

(M) ECONOMY OF AREA:

(a) For the recorded number of economic trees in the area, refer to appendix I for a village by village count.

(b) The total actual production of coconut trees, during 1966 was as follows for the following villages.

Village	Bags	tons	Spent bag.	\$ Value
Helston	57	3.0	5	205
Uvel	25	2.66		125
Inahale	43	3.2		240
Ruanana	18	1.2		90
Menings	26	1.7		130
Maso	150	10		500
Meingi	12	0.3		60
Totals	336	22.4		\$1680.00

(c) Considering the total mature coconut trees for the above villages, 10533, minus those needed for food consumption, 3270, making a producing total of 7263 trees. Theoretically, if approved agriculture processing methods and techniques were used, 87 tons of copra should have been produced and as the above actual figures show, only 22.4 tons were sold.

(d) There is no market gardening enterprises to speak of in the area, although occasionally when called upon the people sell taro and sweet potato to Rano Plantation but this is not a consistent source of market gardening.

(e) The total cash earnings by wage labour is approximately \$6080 per annum. This figure includes the mission teachers, catechists, cooks and general labourers, as well as the few Melkoi workers at Falleborn Plantation and Rano. It does not include the 150 odd labourers working in Rabaul and other centres.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads. Cont.

The present walking track is about 7 miles long and for the purpose of construction should be divided into two working sections. (i) Kabu to Pahuna, a distance of 3 miles. This portion is in good condition and little trouble is envisaged in preparing the section for vehicles. The Kabu river will need to be bridged but this proposes no difficulties, and a repetition of the Kabu bridge needed on the Awul-Naso road, would suffice.

(ii) Pahuna to Meleton, a distance of 4 miles, with the present surface good, red clay intermingled with limestone and reasonably level. The road will have to be widened, strengthened and diverted in parts. The road once again meets the Kabu but this time the river width is at least 150 feet, with low banks, which tend to erode during high waters. It may be possible to bridge the river further inland, where it narrows in parts, if not, an alternate route, avoiding the Kabu may be advisable terminating at the Mission instead of at Meleton village.

(b) Sea.

There are safe anchorages at Awul and Rano, although the latter is often unusable during extreme sou-east weather. Small anchorages are at Atu and Isngilena, Tavelo and Sshalil, but can be used only during favourable seas, thus during the sou-east season, are impossible.

A fortnightly shipping service between Rabaul and the South Coast is provided by the M.V. Manugoro. The ports of Awul and Rano are serviced during these trips.

(c) Air.

There are no aerodromes in the Melkoi Census Divisions and the nearest strip is at Gasmata (light aircraft) some 60 miles west of Awul Mission.

(K) Technical and clerical skills.

There are very few tradesmen in the area. A carpenter lives at Meleton village and assists the Mission with any building projects. Eshana has a qualified electrician, who has completed his studies, worked in Rabaul for some time and has now returned to the village to commence coconut plantings.

Although there are few skilled tradesmen in the area, there are however, a number away at Malaguna and Vanapope Technical schools, studying to be welders, electricians, carpenters etc.

(L) Political Development.

Both areas are still under the system of village officials, although, the Paramount Luluai, Aiote, (see Leadership) rules the areas as would a dictator, allowing the village officials and leaders to make any local decisions but reserving the right to decide on anything pertaining to the Melkoi area generally. The Awul group of villages have taken it upon themselves to ignore any of Aiote's rules etc., and in time alliances may form between those supporting Aiote and those opposing his policies (probably villages west of the Kabu river, centering around the Awul group).

## (J) COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads.

See attached map of areas for an indication as to what villages are linked by roads or tracks.

The main walking track runs along the coast and links up with other census divisions, West Meagen and Posio in the east and the Mansong and Palleborn Plantation in the west. Another main track commences at Meingi in the Coastal Melkoi and links up with the villages in the Mamusi census divisions, after passing through Kaubi, Katuru, Matsuan and Ulutu (the latter two are within the boundaries of the Mamusi) of the Inland Melkoi. The mission station station at Awul is eventually reached by this track.

The road between the Awul Mission and Meleton was once a vehicular thoroughfare, used by jeep traffic but has been neglected and tidal waters have damaged the break-water section (only 100 yds. long). It would be possible to rebuild this section by heaping stones and thus strengthen the section that is affected by the changing tides.

Generally speaking the coastal road is wide and in good condition. It would be possible once a few small creeks had been bridged to drive between Meninga and Maso (1 1/2 miles); Sahalil to Melkoi river, a distance of about 3 1/2 miles and Meleton and Inasele, through Uval.

The need exists for a vehicular road between Maso and the Awul Mission. The distance is about six miles and the present surface is good. For the most part straight with the width being 25-30' in places. Only patches of depressed ground was observed that would need to be built up with gravel or 'koranas'. Approaching Meninga there are two small creeks (20') to be bridged and a hill at Meninga is a slight obstacle.

The construction of a bridge is necessary on Kabu river near the Mission in order to link the Mission with the Maso section of the road. The bridging of the Kabu amounts to little if no trouble. The only possible site is about 600 yds. from the river mouth where the land contours converge making the gap between the height (30-40') sturdy (Limestone base) banks about 35 feet. Here logs could bridge the gap and planks used for the decking.

The main advantage of the all purpose road is that it will provide quick access to the marketing point at Awul in all weather conditions. Although Maso produced by far the most copra (10 tons) in the area, maximum output was not obtained as during the 'wet' season the copra could not be uplifted and brought to the Awul market. This problem will be multiplied when the existing new plantings (about 5000 palms for Maso area) mature in five to ten years.

Besides providing continuous communication between the Awul hospital and the villages east of the Kabu, the road will be an incentive to increase cash crop plantings and thus occupy the people, thus lessening the chances of any cult movements infiltrating into the area.

With regard to the new plantings of coconuts palms in the Pahuna and Kata areas (2110 and 2160 respectively) plus the availability of large arable land for plantings, consideration should be given to the construction of a vehicular road from Awul to the above area.

(H) Missions Cont.

- (c) The Mission has a reasonably strong influence over the whole area, most noticeable in the Awul group (probably due to location) where the people attend the regular Mission services. On the other side of the Kabu River, some 10 miles from the Mission center, the villagers exercise a rather indolent attitude toward Mission services and it is only when the priest is visiting the village does attendance increase to the desired Mission requirements.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

- (a) Rano copra plantation is the commercial establishment in the area. The plantation is owned by Kwong Chong Bro. Rabaul was being managed by a mixed-race Mr. E. Alden, he was absent in Rabaul during the patrol's visit.
- (b) The casual labour for Rano was supplied by the nearby villages of Meingi, Mangilona and Atu, together with Mamisis, however, since the industrial trouble (ref. A.D.C.'s 56-2-1/152 of 30th April 1967 and foreman (Rano) Kapatoposo's letter) the number of casual labourers has fallen off and the coastal people are not enthusiastic about being employed at Rano due to the above mentioned strife. Rano plantation could absorb about thirty-forty local labourers.
- (c) Rano plantation has in the past been an outlet for the market garden crops, harvested by the nearby villages. These crops, mainly taro and sweet potato, are used by the manager to supplement rations and to provide food when normal rations for his workers are not available.

I think it would be wise to contact the owners of Rano plantation and approval sought for the manager to purchase local copra. The village of Meingi and others have previously been selling their copra to either the Mission at Awul or Chin Cheu and Co. Wandrien. Both these markets are unsatisfactory as during the 'wet' season neither of the two pinnacles are able to collect copra.

The people are willing to sell copra to Rano and this will be most desirable in a few years time when the newly planted palms mature and production is higher. This unless this reliable market is opened much of the copra production will be wasted.

The need to secure Rano as an outlet for local copra would be most advantageous to the people if the trade store (discussed in Commerce section) at Meingi was established, as it would provide a continuous source of income, so necessary to maintain turnover of the store.

- (d) Further to the Assistant District Commissioner's (Pomio) 56-2-1/152, re the industrial strife at Rano, the foreman and the remaining labourers complain that they have received no wages for two months and the food rations are dwindling.



(G) STANDING OF LIVING CORN.

(b)

The staple diet for the both areas consist of such crops as taro colocacia, sweet potato, tapioca, yams and 'Aibika'. Cucumber and beans have been introduced to the area and the people include them in their diet. Some villages had small quantities of corn planted in their gardens.

The villages of Awul and those in near proximity occasionally include canned foods (fish & meat) and rice into their diet, however, these trade store goods are still only secondary to the subsistence crops.

The staple diet of taro colocacia is once again being affected by disease and insects, producing a decomposed taro.

The symptoms of the disease are dry, rusty spotted leaves, initially, then the shrub tends to recede into the ground and the crop either fails completely or produces a withered taro at maturity.

The disease may be a repetition of the 'Taro Blight' (Phytophthora Colocacia) that affected the Melkoi taro gardens in 1962. I quote an extract from the District Agriculture Officer's letter 21-8/96 of 8/10/62... "Phytophthora Colocacia is a fungus blight causing disease to taro colocacia, which may damage or completely destroy the crop. Spraying with fungicidal sprays will control the disease but in relation to either commercial production of taro colocacia or native gardening, is quite uneconomic. So in practice there is no cure..."

The people have been encouraged to plant 'taro xanthansoma' (Singapore), which is apparently not affected by disease, yams, tapioca and sweet potato plantings to be increased and if corn seeds can be sent to the area, they also will act as a substitute crop. To date the people have obtained the 'singapore' seedlings from the Awul Mission but this supply has now finished and the crop is only sparsely cultivated throughout the area. Perhaps the D.A.S.F can supply the necessary seedlings of 'taro singapore' and corn to provide substitute crops while the crop failings of 'taro colocacia' continues.

(c) There are no Community Centres in the area or organisations such as Red Cross, Guides or Scouts.

(H) MISSIONS:

(a) The Sacret Heart Mission (Catholic) is the only mission in the area and all the social groups of the Melkoi identify themselves with that mission.

(b) The above Mission provides a general hospital (sister-in-charge) for the welfare of the people. Schools (Mission) are at Awul, Maso, Leusis and Atu villages in area surveyed but they also have a school at Asio in the Mansong Census Division. The local people maintain all the schools and native material churches and a catechist was observed in almost every village.

The Mission has on staff 10 teachers, 15 catechists, 2 nurses, 4 household workers, 4 labourers.

(F) LITERACY:(e) Cont.

/VL9BR

All of the radio receivers observed in the area were tuned to 9RH/Radio Rabaul in preference to 9PA ABC Port Moresby because the reception of the former is excellent and all bulletins are delivered in the lingua franca. The news broadcasts are naturally of some interest to the people but the music ('singsings') segments hold the attention of the listeners to a far greater degree.

A letter will be forwarded to the Department of Information and Extension Services, Port Moresby, requesting that fifty (50) news bulletins papers ('Nius Bilong Yumi') be sent to Pomio each fortnight and from the sub-district office the papers will be redistributed to the two Welkoi area and others of the Pomio sub-district.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING:(a) Housing.

Ninty percent of all housing in the region follows this style; the dwellings are built on ground level and the walls made from 'bush planks' ('liabung') or bark from the wild 'marmor' tree (the latter type of walls are more prevalent in the inland villages). The roofs are constructed from cane leaves, bound onto bamboo sticks, made into a type of single and then tied onto the ~~ix~~rafters.

The housing in the Awul group (Meleton, Uvol and Inahala) warrants special mention, for it is not only an example to the two Census Divisions patrolled but to the whole sub-district generally. A village scheme was introduced late in 1965 by two young men RIKI and POTE of Meleton to improve the village housing. All income derived from the sale of copra is held as a village fund and used to purchase galvanised iron roofing and nails for general housing construction.

The carpentry and design of the new houses is excellent; hammers, planes and saws are owned by a few village men and are made available for any housing requirement. Once the galvanised iron roofs have had time to weather (oxidise), silver roofing paint is applied as a protection against corrosion.

At this stage only 26.3% of the houses in the three villages have been improved under the housing scheme but the scheme is intended to continue until all the houses undergo improvements.

Village sanitation can only be regarded as fair. The latrines were of poor quality and no fly-proofing or lids were evident. In many cases the latrines were only 'show pieces' for the benefit of administration officers visiting the village. Rubbish was carelessly disposed and a total of seventeen (17) diseased dogs were ordered to be destroyed.

Personal hygiene especially among the women was poor, it mainly in the inland Welkoi area, where water for washing is short during the 'dry' season.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE:

- (a) The dominant ideology or ideal pattern of land inheritance is matrilineal, however, some land rights are also obtained through the father. In the inheritance system there is both a degree of obligation and choice. A parent is obliged to provide adequate land for his or her children and grandchildren. If the land belongs to a parent the owner may transfer part of his land to an outsider.

The 'land tenure system' of the Melkoi people is generally speaking one of a 'communal tenure' with some rights going to the individual. For example, the individual may have rights of 'direct use', to plant, to harvest, to hunt etc., however, the rights of 'control' are usually held by the community (clan). Thus an individual may have the right to plant subsistence crops but not cash crops.

- (b) No individual hold land or lease from the Administration or Crown. The matter of Land Tenure Conversion was discussed with the people. They knew nothing of this subject and the system was completely new to them. Although they showed some interest, they still have great faith in their customary tenure. The relevant datum, of people and social groups squatting on non-tribal land (e.g. PANUNA, HAULO & Raulili) was introduced into the discussion and a question proposed by this officer to the effect that perhaps in the future, when land (coastal) becomes short, the traditional system of land tenure will break down and the people of those Inland Melkoi villages forced to vacate their present sites (owned by coastals) and return to their tribal grounds. The village leaders were divided on this issue with a majority showing optimism in their customary tenure.

- (c) In the area being surveyed where cash cropping has commenced, the plantings are a mixture of both communal and individual. Consider two distinct social groups for an example; Awul group and Maso. With regard to the former, communal effort is applied to the production of copra (including clearing, planting, cleaning and harvesting) and the earnings (cash) are put to communal uses. All this group work is achieved on land owned by individual clans. On the other hand at Maso, although the land is owned by clans, the plantings, production and the distribution of earned income is all individual.

(F) LITERACY:

- (a) For the list of schools in the area being surveyed and the breakdown into standards taught, attendance and number of teacher, see appendix E.
- (b) See appendix F for the approximate numbers of adults and children who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, lingua franca (pidgin English) or English.
- (c) See appendix G for the names and details of the students who are away receiving higher education.
- (d) There are eighteen (18) radios in the area under survey, two-thirds (2/3) of these are on the coast.

LEADERSHIP Cont.

(a) part or all of his influence. For example, he opposes the establishment of a Council or Co-operative society in the Melok area.

Aiote's son Anglu who will inherit leadership once Aiote dies, is at present forced by tradition to observe the policies of his father, nevertheless agrees that once Aiote passes on, quick steps toward economic development will occur and believes that Local Government is the best medium to ensure this progress.

In the Awul group, two young men appear as potential leaders. They are [unclear] and [unclear] and were instrumental in commencing the 'housing project' (see housing-Standard of living section). As a result of this leadership have acquired quite a deal of influence.

There is no real evidence that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing to any significant degree. Although the young men are quite often made the spokesman for the village and thus appear as leaders, any decisions or policies are still made by the traditional elders of the social groups.

KINSHIP SYSTEM.

The kinship structure of both census divisions appears to be as follows. There is a dual organisation and the community is divided into two parts (as sides), each one composed of a number of smaller groups (clans). Below is a list of the two moieties and their respective clans.

Moiety <u>GILO</u> (big plain)	Moiety <u>PALLI</u> (small plain)
Rivolo	Kososo
Uga	Uga
Kauwa	Litapona
Gibana	Ulo
Ukol	Uga
Tabu	Kaka
Piangs	Arils
Kulu	Guli
U'lo	Rama
<u>WAK'BI</u>	Waki
Nonem	

Marriage may only take place between couples from different moieties, it is forbidden for couples of the same clan or moiety to wed. The offspring are born into clans and moieties by right of descent. In both Melkof Census Divisions, this line of descent is traced through the mother, making it a matrilineal society.

The 'compound families' are polygamous, this is very evident in the inland villages with some of the older men having up to five wives. As the people adhere more and more to the Mission teachings, the number of polygamous families are decreasing.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS Cont.

(d) The relationship between the various component social groups is laudable and harmonious, despite the differences in language and in isolated cases ideologies (the 'kivung').

Trade exists between the coastal and inland people. Tobacco (grown in the inland Melkoi) is either bartered for shells, fish, coconuts etc. or sold for cash to the coastal villagers.

Alliances appear to have formed between certain social groups in the coastal Melkoi. For an example the people of the Awul group (i.e. Meleton, Uvol and Inehelo) have a common ideal to improve village conditions and have commenced this by using the income derived from communally produced copra to construct permanent roofing for their abodes. On the other hand, the villages of Meninga, Sah'ilil and Koratal have shown allegiance to Maso (leader Paramount Lulusi AIOE) who scorns on the housing project of Awul villages and who produce copra individually and invest now earnings in communal developments or purposes.

Kangilona village, although within the boundary of the Coastal Melkoi, ~~is~~ showing far more fidelity to the groups of the West Menger Census Division. Their leaders claim that their ancestors are Mengers and have expressed their desire to join the Menger Council. They have already associated themselves with the 'Kivung movement'.

(e) Once again as with the internal social groups, the relationship between the Melkoi groups and those adjacent is concordant. However, criticism and mockery is made of those social groups (Mengers and Manusis) who follow the teachings of the 'kivung'. Whether this ridicule made by the Melkoi people is deep-seated or superficial is a moot point. I think the latter.

LEADERSHIP.

(a) The leading men of the Coastal and Inland Melkoi divisions, hold influence for a variety of reasons. (i) Position in social group, that is, usually the leader of the clan. (ii). Quantity of land owned or distributed to fellow clansmen or even outsiders. (iii). The leadership status is hereditary (generally the case of village officials). For list of village leaders, either real or figureheads, see appendix I.

(b) The most influential or powerful man of the area, is the Paramount Lulusi of Maso - AIOE. Aged 69, he was appointed P/L just prior to the last war (was a village Taltul previously) and from that time on has controlled all villages in the entire Melkoi area, although the Awul group are showing some defiance now.

Although Aioe is not basically anti-government or division, he himself does not advocate for any radical political or economic changes that may remove or replace

POPULATION.

The upward trend of the population is not as significant as one would suspect, what with the increased medical attention offered by the general hospital at Avul. Although the people make constant use of the hospital facilities and the Sister in charge reports that almost 100% of babies are now born in the hospital, it is felt that during the 'wet' season the attendance rate would be much lower, as a large portion of the population is distributed in inland areas (daseo group) during the sou/east.

The male absentee labour rate has decreased since the last census, from 35.4% to 31.5% as an average total for the coastal Melkoi. In the one or two villages where the rate exceeds 50%, the figure is somewhat misleading as it includes those people who although they are absent from their villages are working as teachers and catechists in the Inland and Coastal Melkoi areas. The Inland Melkoi figure of 28.9% is favourable and as with the coastal region, most labourers absent from the villages are employed within the District, it would seem that the number of permanent absentees are at a minimum.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The following is a list of the distinct component social groups in the area being surveyed:

Coastal Melkoi... Atu, Inehela, Tangilona, Koratal, Waihuna, Maso, Meingi, Meleton, Meninga, PUPULO, Ruahana, Sahalil, Tavalu and Uvol.

Inland Melkoi... HAKIA, Kabu, Kakaru, Fumum, Kaubi, Kenniniga, Lausis, Matawan, Meis, Pahuna, Uka, Malasona, Raulili, Sini, Hulhul and Hozakia.

(b) The operational or functional social unit is one of a 'Joint Family', that is two lineally related kinfolk of the same sex, their spouse and offspring all occupying the same homestead and contributing towards any major tasks or village works.

(c) There are two main linguistic groups in the area being surveyed and are distributed as follows:

Helinga..... Villages of Tavalu, Meleton, Uvol, Inehela, Ruahana, Pulpulo, Meninga, Maso, Sahalil, Lausis, Koratal, Kabu, Pahuna, Haulo, Fumum, Kenniniga and Raulili.

Kopilimi..... Villages of Matawan, Kaubi, Ulutu, Kakaru, Meis, Meingi and Sini.

Helinga is the traditional language of the Coastal Melkoi people, while Kopilimi is the vernacular of the Mamusi and those villages speaking it have origins in the Mamusi. Meingi, in the coastal Melkoi, due to intergration of both languages are now tending to speak with their own dialect. They call it *Asaloka* but still use Kopilimi as their lingua franca.

For a short dictionary, with comparisons between Kopilimi and Helinga, see appendix H.

INTRODUCTION Cont.

(d) The area surveyed first came under Administration contact about 1935 and was patrolled from the Administration HQ at Gasnata. During the administration rule from Gasnata, a police post was established at Awul, it consisted of a rest house and police barracks. This small police force was used to contact and control the then hostile tribes of the Inland Melkoi and part Mamusi.

Regular patrols have been mounted to the area by the departments of Public Health, including Malaria Control, D.A.S.F and the Department of District Administration. Patrols attend the census and carry out routine patrols at least once a year. It was noted that D.A.S.F. have as yet to patrol the Inland Melkoi Census Division.

(e) The villages of Kaubi (Mamusi ancestors) and Kangilona (Mamusi, Mungen) are directly involved in cargo cult, that is, the 'kivung' movement which covers the greater part of the Pomio sub-district. Both places have contributed finance to the 'kivung'.

Although the general area is not directly implicated in the 'kivung', the people are under considerable pressure from cult disciples. This propaganda takes the form of public meetings and letters of instruction and directions.

One such letter was brought to the patrol's notice at Maso. The letter was addressed to a one TOMOINA of Maso and supposedly written by Mr. Korian UREKIMBA. The latter is not literate and this was pointed out to the people. Briefly the subject was for the people of Maso and others (those who had not contributed) to follow the other 'kivung' villages and deposit money into the 'kivung' account, held Pomio. The note stated, I quote... "tasol dipela moni ino bilong wampela santing, i bilong givapim Sub-District bilong yumi..." (the 'kivung' money is not for one particular purpose, it is to be used for the development of the Pomio Sub-District).

The ultimate paragraph stated... "Long Mission tasol wupela i mas helpim tu..." (besides the Administration, you must also give assistance to the Mission).

It was learned that further 'kivung' collections have commenced and the next sum will be delivered to the Mission.

B. POPULATION - Distribution and Trends.

Attached is a copy of the latest village population register forms for the coastal Melkoi.

Birth rate.....5.3%

Death rate.....1.3%

Natural Increase (20 years)... 4.09  
per annum ... 2.45%

Neo-Natal Mortality rate..... 2.91%

The census was attended to all of the Inland Melkoi Census Division, except Ulutu. On the patrol's arrival to Kenmeninga, it was discovered that the Ulutu people had migrated to a site near Matawen in the Mamusi No. 1 division. Once the Ulutu's figures are obtained, the village population register for the Inland Melkoi can be completed and forwarded.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

A. INTRODUCTION:

(a) The objects of the patrol were to revise the census for both the Coastal and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions; the compilation of an area study of both divisions; to indicate the suitability or otherwise of establishing a rural police station and agriculture extension station in the AWUL area and Routine Administration.

(b) LOCATION:

The Coastal Melkoi Census Division is located on the southern coast of New Britain, about sixty (60) miles west of sub-district HQ at Pomio and approximately the same distance east of Gasmata (site of a light airstrip). It is bounded by the Torlu River and West Mungen Census Division in the east and the Tavalo River and Mansong Census Division in the west.

The Inland Melkoi Census Division is situated directly behind the Coastal division and has its boundaries on the Melkoi and Tavalo rivers. Its inland extremities are adjacent to the Census Divisions of the Mamusi and Mansong.

(c) TERRAINE

Commencing from the Kangilona village in the east, the coastal strip stretches the length of the division and varies in depth from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The ground in this belt is generally level, however, sporadic depressions were observed and hills of about 100-200 feet in height are present between Itu and Rano; Maso and Sahalil; Tavalo and Uvol.

A large plateau (depth of 4-5, length 8-10 miles) is present directly behind the Awil group of villages. The ground in this area has a much firmer base than in the coastal region, as eroded limestone is intermingled with red clay and the drainage is generally subterranean.

There is a gradual climb from the coast to the Inland Melkoi division. The villages of the latter lie in regions where the altitude varies from 300 to 1200 feet a.s.l. Beyond the limits of these villages, the land formation becomes more asperous, the altitude increases, with numerous peaks of around 2500 feet.

The four major rivers, that is, Tavalo, Melkoi, Maluba and Torlu, except for the former, have their headwaters in the Mamusi Census Divisions and these together with the myriad of tributaries cover an extensive area and cause flooding and a breakdown of communication (between villages themselves and the Pomio Administration and the area), during the Sou.east (wet) season.

The tropical climate, with its two seasons, 'wet' and 'dry', is similar to the rest of the sub-district. The winds blow from the Sou.east for the most part of the year, bringing consistent and heavy rain, together with large seas for the period May to October (this time duration does vary). The average rainfall for the Coastal Melkoi is 240 inches a year. No figures are available for the Inland Melkoi. The dominant vegetation is rainforest and the humidity is moderate.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

②

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-9-4

If calling ask for

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

POMIO PATROL No. 12/66-67.

OFFICER CONDUCTING:

J.J. Cullen, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED:

COASTAL and INLAND MELKOI.

DURATION:

Thirty-three (33) days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Mr. J. Harrison-Brown B.Sc. A.

Sgt2/c JOJOGA 3352

Const. SAVAIO 9927

Const. OPI 11043

Personal Servant.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Census Revision
2. Compilation of Area Study.
3. To advise suitability or otherwise of locating a rural police station and agricultural extension centre. At or near AWUL.
2. Routine Administration.

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA.

D.D.A (Tax/Census and R/A) Oct. 1965. to Coastal Melkoi.

D.D.A (Tax/Census) April, 1965. to Inland Melkoi.

MAP REFERENCE:

Pomio sheets, fournil series.

*Cullen*  
J.J. Cullen  
Patrol Officer.

67-4-15



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. 19 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kol Census Division and East Mungen Census Division  
(Kol settlement villages)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

		9555	Constable	Dri
Natives	R.P. & N.G.C	11457	"	Bari
		11696	"	Mandugu

Duration—From 31/5/1967 to 19/6/1967 and 28th/29th June, 1967

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August, 1966

Medical ...../...../19.....

Map Reference D.D.A. Lands (Pomio) Fourmil Series

- Objects of Patrol
1. Compilation of Area Study
  2. Revision of Census
  - 3.-9. As per Patrol Report.

Director of District Administration,  
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(47)

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-9-2/

Sub District Office,  
Pomio,  
East New Britain.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Pomio.

Pomio Patrol Report No. 14 of 1966/67

Officer Conducting: M.P.D. Davies, Patrol Officer

Area: Kol Census Division and East Mungen  
Census Division (part incorporating  
Kol settlement villages)

Personnel Accompanying: R.P. & N.G.C.  
9555 Constable Dri  
11457 " Bauri  
11696 " Mandugu

Duration of Patrol: 31st May to 19th June and 28th/29th  
June, 1967  
Total = 19 days.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: August, 1966

Map Reference: D.D.A. Lands (Pomio) Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol:

1. Compilation of Area Study
2. Revision of Census.
3. Bring Common Roll of Electors' up to date in preparation for House of Assembly Elections in February/March, 1968.
4. Investigate allegations of forced marriages of underaged girls.
5. Inform people that the Catholic School at Nutuve has Administration backing.
6. Prepare Certificate of Dependency required by Department of Labour.
7. Report on Kivung Movement.
8. Carry out an investigation on the P.H.D. Aid Post at Nutuve.
9. Routine administration.

Introduction

The objects of this patrol were to carry out instructions 2 to 7 and 9, issued by the A.D.C., on 29th May, 1967. On 8th June, 1967, further instructions were received from him. These were 1) Investigate possible inclusion of Kol people into the Mungen Local Government Council, aided by Lulusai Turkiria Misa of Moive (Kalakru); 2) Sound out their previous approaches; 3) Make the necessary recommendations incorporated in 4) Area Study, which forms the main part of this patrol report.

Memorandum, Rabaul 42-12-1, dated 29th May, 1967 from the Acting District Commissioner Mr W.J. Kelly, to the A.D.C. Pomio; and subsequent minute, Pomio 40-1-1/246 of the 6th June, 1967 to myself refers.

(A)

Sub-District Office,  
Pomia,  
East New Britain District.  
29th May, 1967.

Mr. M. J. Davies, P.O.,  
Pomia.

Patrol Instructions - Kol C/Box.

1. Please be prepared to depart on patrol to the Kol area on the 31st May, 1967. The m.v. Pam will move you to the nearest accessible point on the coast. Three police will accompany you. Your duties will be to

- (i) Revise the Census,
- (ii) Bring the Common roll up to date in accordance with the District Commissioner's instructions. Foreign natives and Europeans will have to fill in forms A or B.
- (iii) see that all orders previously given under the Native Regulations have been complied with and to issue orders which may be necessary to bring living conditions to a reasonable standard.
- (iv) Investigate allegations that there have been forced marriages of underage girls. In my opinion where an underage girl has been forced into a union with a man against her expressed will such a union cannot be regarded as a valid marriage as such a native custom would be against the principles of humanity. The man concerned should thus be charged under the Criminal Code.
- (v) Clearly tell the people that the school at Nuture is a proper school with qualified teachers and is subsidised by the Administration. There is no likelihood of any other schools being established in the area and they should see that their children attend the school.
- (vi) prepare the Certificate of Dependency requested by the Dept. of Labour.
- (vii) Report on all aspects of the Kivung movement in the area. However no action should be taken at this stage. Make it clear to the people that the Kivung has no authority from the Government nor the House of Assembly. It may not 'tax' or obtain any moneys under threat or by false representation.

A. M. Bottrill.

Instruction 8 was a further task necessitated by a letter from Mr Julius Longrokina, Aid Post Orderly at Nutuve, dated 28th May, 1967 to the A.D.C. Pomio, whose minute 251 of the 9th June, 1967 to myself refers. Mr Longrokina joined the patrol at Parakaman and carried out medical inspections of the people in the villages.

The month of June in the Poni area is generally accompanied by the unusually high (even for New Guinea) rainfall, that is experienced in these parts, from late May until the end of September, making passage somewhat difficult. However, good weather was encountered at all times apart from one day when the patrol was on the move. As a result, comfortable walks on decent tracks in a dry state were to be had.

The daily movements of the patrol is covered by Field Officers Journal Folios 23 (para 160) to 28 (para 178) and 30 (paras 188 and 189) hereby attached, with various appendices and maps, including claim for camping allowance.

#### AREA STUDY

##### (A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Kol Census Division, not including those settlement villages of Pongola, Penoi (coastal), Kauwa, and Parakaman (Pora), located on the coast in the East Mengen Census Division, is approximately 470 square miles in area. Bagatavi to the west is 1200 feet above sea level and to the east Lakiri is 1900 feet above sea level.

Topographically, the Census Division is divided into two areas, the Esau River flowing north to south forming a natural division between the Number One Kol and the Number Two Kol. The Berg Berg River, east of the Esau, can be said to form the eastern boundary of the Kol, and to the west the Sibul River in its lower reaches and the Kiane River in its upper reaches, that particular boundary. The northern side is encompassed by the Nakanai range of mountains, and southern border edges on that part of the East Mengen Census Division washed by the waters of Waterfall Bay.

Ten villages of the Number One Kol lie within one hour's walk of the Catholic Mission Station at Nutuve, the outermost being Bagatavi to the west, Lalika to the north and Pataru to the south, with the Esau River one hour to the east.

Looking from Bagatavi towards the east (smoke from Lakiri can be seen), one notices that the majority of villages are situated in a broad valley running north to south with various small ridges within it, in the main running in the same direction. There are various tracts of cultivated land throughout the area from which the people draw the bulk of their food supplies.

Numerous small water systems feed into both the Kiane and Esau Rivers. The Number two Kol east of the Esau has the four villages of Penoi (inland), Lakiri, ~~Kamua~~ and the two Timoi villages of Kavali and Kiage. This area is somewhat mountainous in nature and dissected by valleys and rifts, with once again, numerous water systems feeding into the Esau, Ikoi and BergBerg Rivers. All villages in both areas are connected by foot tracks

44

The Kol experiences two seasons, a wet season which generally commences towards the end of May, builds up in ferocity to its peak in July/August, then gradually dies down and dissolves into the dry season which starts in early October and continues, with rain still falling but to no appreciable degree, until May. At time of writing, the wet season has yet to build up, this being an unusual occurrence.

Rainfall figures taken at Pomio are to be found at Appendix A, and it should be noted that figures for the Kol would generally be a few inches higher. In addition, photographs are attached here, to give some idea of the topography, including tracks, movement across the Esau River, housing and people.

The climate is tropical with a predominant vegetation of rain forest and a moderate humidity due to the altitude above sea level.

(b) From the Catholic Mission Station at Nutuve to the Kol coastal settlement villages, is a walk, in good weather and on a dry track, of approximately seven hours duration. From Parakaman (Pora), to the buildings and other installations of Cutarp Plantation is a walk approximately of 1½ hours, but with the use of a tractor, from the Cutarp roadhead, a time of 35 minutes can be recorded.

By tractor on the Cutarp - Bovalpua - Sali - Pomio road, the Administration Centre can be reached within 2½ hours. The walk from Cutarp to Pomio via the Kol settlement village Moive (Kalakru), takes 4 hours.

By the station workboat, the 35 foot Pam, with its Gardner engine, Pomio can be reached from Cutarp shipping point within one hour. The speedboat belonging to P.H.D. Pomio with its 18 horsepower Johnson engine, and accommodation for six passengers, takes between 25 to 40 minutes depending on weather, passenger load etc.

District Headquarters at Rabaul is 132 air miles and 55 minutes flight time by D.C.3. from Palmalmal Airstrip, which is located at Palmalmal Plantation, eight miles across the waters of Jacquinot Bay. The Pam covers the distance from Pomio wharf to Palmalmal wharf in one hour, the P.H.D. speedboat in 25 to 40 minutes, as per before.

There are two other shipping points apart from that at Cutarp, in Waterfall Bay, and they are at Kolai Plantation and Matong Village on the eastern perimeter. The former does not possess a wharf, and Matong which is within the Mengen Council network is listed on the Council's minor works program for the future, to have a wharf constructed there. This is mainly for on-shipment of copra produced from the surrounding area. Kolai is approximately 2 hours distance away from Parakaman (Pora) (Esau and Berg Berg have to be crossed), and Matong a further ½ hour walk away.

(c) As stated by Mr C. Campbell, Patrol Officer, in his Patrol Report Number 9 of 1961/62, it was the 14th census patrol to the Kol Census Division in the year 1962 (May and June) and 11 years previously.

Appendix B gives in detail a picture of the contact that the Administration i.e. the Department of District Administration has had since that date. It will be noticed that this is not wholly satisfactory, but valid reasons can be put forward for this deficiency.

(45)

The Kol and Timoip areas have been usually patrolled at the same time as the Extended Kol and Extended Mengen Censuses Divisions. Due to the geography of this particular area of New Britain, the latter two receive their rain in the North West Season, as opposed to the Kol Censuses Division which, as previously stated, experiences its wet season during the South East Season from late May to the end of September. Therefore most patrols were mounted whenever possible during the change over of seasons, and in order to cover all three areas had to be of a fast moving nature, losing some of their effect, in the process.

Prior to Mr Campbell's patrol at ~~his~~ this time and upto and including the latter part of 1966, Pomio was recognized only as a patrol post, being subservient in terms of staff etc to the demands and requirements of Kandrian, its parent office (sub district). This further added to the problem of patrolling, adequately and at a reasonable pace, the Kol Censuses Division, including the others that are mentioned here.

The general attitude of the Kol and Timoip, aided and abetted by this unfortunate state of affairs, and in their splendid isolation in their mountain fastness, precluded them from keeping more than the barest of contact with the Administration outside, when required to do so.

In addition, Administration agricultural and medical services were even at a lower level, due to similar reasons. As a consequence, Administration influence with and on these people cannot be said to be strong. There is a respect for it however, which is only due to the threat of punishment which may face possible law breakers.

There is limited social intercourse between the various groups of people, who spend most of their time away from their 'official' villages in garden hamlets coming together only on the rare occasions of feasts sing sing participation etc. They appear to be suspicious of their fellow man's feeling and inclinations towards them and are extremely strong in their beliefs of magico-religious powers as well, and now shown.

The Kol are essentially nomadic people shifting their gardens to another area when the present ones they are using are exhausted. Therefore their gardens are of the greatest importance to them, in fact a matter of survival. Everything is centred on their gardens.

The Kivung Movement, or as it may be known then, the 'garden cult', started sometime in 1965, after the election of Mr Koriam Urekit to the House of Assembly, who thus became the member and representative of the indigenous population on the south coast of New Britain. Mr Urekit's general statements to the people that they must progress and co-operate much more with each other, somehow became mixed up through the actions of his supporting staff possibly, and a movement got under way, called the 'garden work bung' by its members. This movement started initially amongst the coastal Mengen and then spread along the coast and to the inland area including the Kol Censuses Division.

Communal gardens were established in every village and great attention was given to lay out, detail, regulations concerning working in the communal garden (usually Fridays), and to the adjacent houses through which the more important members received their directions from and conversed with their ancestors. The date when the promised cargo would come, would be transmitted through this medium.

The movement gained impetus through the actions of men at Bovalpun, a Mungen village and Moive (Kalakru), a Kol village both near to Cutarp Plantation. Various dates were fixed for when the cargo would come but nothing eventuated.

The leaders of this movement, shown in Heading D, called 'committees' began to collect the 'tax monies' which would go to Port Moresby, via Pomio (see Heading M, paragraph (h)), and thence to the 'last place', i.e. 'paradise', where the Kol ancestors would receive it and then send the cargo. The movement gained impetus, monies continued to be gathered, and children were taken from the Mission School at Nutuve to collect part of it (see Heading F, paragraph (a)). In addition, to assist in obtaining food from the surrounding bush, their parents not bothering to attend to their own gardens, but caught up in the swirl of this activity.

This state of affairs still exists to this day, there being no change in any of the conditions. Instruction Number Seven of Objects of Patrol was carried out, but I believe no impression was made in the minds of these primitive, superstitious, illiterate people. (See Heading L.)

A characteristic of the Kol people, but one which is not followed to any great extent, but more so by those of the Extended Kol, is their custom of traditional burial of their deceased, known as 'Saili'. Here, bodies are placed against the 'saili' tree, which incorporated the spirit of Saili who is part of their folk lore. A thorough report on this custom is given by Mr C. Young, cadet patrol officer, in his Pomio Patrol Report Number Two of 1964/65 covering the Extended Mungen and Extended Kol Census Divisions.

Whilst inspecting village cemeteries, it was noticed that in some instances there appeared to be no 'occupants', whilst in others, only several.

Another characteristic of the Kol and Timcips is that of child marriages. A comprehensive report is given by Mr C. Campbell, patrol officer, in his Pomio Patrol Report Number Nine of 1961/1962. In point number eleven on page 12, made by Mr Campbell, he states that 'if a girl does not wish to marry the husband chosen for her, it is necessary for the parents or guardian to provide a feast for the originally chosen husband'.

Instruction Number Four of this patrol was to investigate allegations of forced marriages of underaged girls. Whilst carrying out revision of the census, it was noticed that numerous men had two or three wives, with the last one in the vicinity of 12 to 13 years of age. I pointed out that these marriages cannot be regarded as such, by the Administration, as this native custom was not based on humanitarian grounds. It was impossible to find out whether the girls were married or not against their wishes, and as a result, no action was taken.

At the Catholic Mission at Nutuve it was different. Several young girls there have either finished or in the process of completing their education. They told me that they do not wish to marry men, mostly elderly, to who they have been promised as future brides, but to men of their own choosing. Physically, these girls are several years older than the ages given in the Census Book. The men concerned have been told ~~that~~ of the stand held by the Administration and warned that any attempts to abduct the girls would subsequently lead to court action.

As Mr Campbell stated, this will for the moment, make the elders of the clans pause to reappraise their attitude to child marriage. The real test will come when several young girls return to the Kol after having completed their education at the Catholic Mission School, at Vunapope, at the end of the year.



(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached at Appendix C is a copy of the latest Village Population Register, the figures of which were obtained during the course of the patrol. In addition to this, figures are given for previous censuses, for purposes of comparison. As can be seen the last census revision was carried out in December, 1965, the latest figures thus giving statistics covering a period of 17 months.

Average Birth Rate =	4.9%
Average Death Rate =	2.45%
Natural Increase =	2.45%
Average absentee labour rate =	18.9%
Total Number of Births =	104
Total Number of Deaths =	52
Births exceed Deaths by	52

Students inside the District recorded for Missions and attending schools at the Catholic Mission station at Nutuve, who were absent at time of census were recorded as absent from village students. Please see Headings F, H, and L.

\*\*

A perusal of the Census figures will show that no deaths were recorded for Kula, Piavu and Toravileiin the Number One Kol; and Lakiri in the Number Two Kol. The Number One Koll villages have relatively all populations and these figures may be judged to be accurate. Those for Lakiri, with a population count of 189 persons, may be open to doubt.

\*\*

The sixteen students absent inside the District recorded for the Government are at Golpak Memorial Primary T School, Pomio. Their names are attached at Appendix E. Other students absent inside the District recorded for Missions are at the Catholic Mission establishments at Kabaira and at Vuvu, north coast, Rabaul.

(b) All villages are linked by walking tracks only, and in the instances of those on the coast, by canoe across the Esau and Sibul rivers. For further details refer to Heading A (para b), and J. A map is attached to this Report at Appendix F and Walking Times between villages at Appendix C.

(c) From a perusal of the Census figures attached at Appendix C, it will be noticed that the figures of the outward flow of labour are as follows

(i) Absentee Workers inside the District	
Male 97 and Female 3	Total = 100
(ii) Absentee Workers outside the District	
Male 6 and Female 0	Total = 6

At time of writing the report, there are 34 absentee workers at Cutarp Plantation, and approximately one score more divided between Kolai Plantation, Unung Plantation in Jacquinot Bay, and Karlai and Kamandram Plantations in Wide Bay. The remainder are to be found in the Gazelle area of New Britain, either working in Rabaul and its environs; or at plantations in the Kokopo area, particularly the Catholic Mission plantation at Takumar, close to Unapope. These six absentee workers outside the District are in West New Britain, either in the Kandrian locality, or at the Catholic Mission station at Ulanona on the north coast.

(8)

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There are numerous distinct component social groups to be found within the Kol. Apparently the first and one of the two main social groups to be found in the area is Gulelve or Gu, all others derived therefrom. Gulelve is the name of mountain located and dominating the area in the Extended Census Division between the villages of Pongare and Bau'owe.

Within the Kol are firstly two distinct major groups known as Gulelve or Gu (the big pisin) and Ginkagu (the small pisin), which may be regarded as moieties. Within these two groups are loosely knit units, i.e. clans. These are not extended families there being no genealogical ties between certain members of the group. The clan is divided into the two moieties as follows:

The big pisin is Gu or Gulelve

Gulelve	Givavelve
Gonkoiobe	Milagalve
Turavulve	Ubonolve
Pululve	Kangilvei

These eight clans named above are the original ones of Gu from Gu or Gulelve.

Further clan names are listed below:

Gu

<u>Kol</u>	<u>Timoip</u>	
Paki	Paki	Bird
Lopu	Lopu	Pidgeon
Wansnel	-	"
Pali	Pali	Cockatoo
Agoi	Kongkong	Hornbill
Uri	-	Bird

The small pisin Ginkagu

Karo	Degaai
Bilakolve	Bolburowe
Ngoti	Moranavei

These six clans named above are the original ones of Ginkagu formed from Gu or Gulelve i.e. the big pisin.

Further clan names are listed below:

<u>Kol</u>	<u>Timoip</u>	
Kaua	Kakwau	Bird
Temeli	Malei	Parrot
Gendring	Kapamei	Bird
Kalkola	-	Raven
Naka	Kanmal	Bird
Teregli	Sirhelek	Pidgeon

The ~~two~~ lists of clan names following on from the big pisin Gu or Gulelve and the small pisin Ginkagu are by no means exhaustive.

(b) The basic social unit appears to be something between the clan and the family group, but tending more towards the former.

(c) There appear to be two linguistic groups, one embracing the No. One Kol and also the Kol villages of Penoi and Lakiri in the No. 2 Kol, in the No. 2 Kol the Timoip villages of Kavali and Kiage. Both of them speak a similar dialect of the language, and converse with each other in their own tongue. However, the one is not able to speak the other's.

(A)

(g) The clans which form the functional social unit appear to be based a few to a village, several villages, e.g. Bagatavá, Kula and Toravilei then combining to effect a larger unit or alliance. This alliance or affiliation of clans then as a single unit deals with similar groups. Although the Kol and Timoiip peoples appear to have a common front, as intimated in Heading A, paragraph (c), these groups come together only on rare occasions such as feasts, ceremonial events, and such like occasions. Any other movements are restricted in the swirl of clan "politics", fears of their fellow man, magico-religious beliefs and general apathy.

Marriages can only be effected between villages where clan groupings are similar. Ancient customs and beliefs must be followed, (there are notable exceptions see Heading D) and as a result, a man can only marry a woman from another clan.

The rules regarding these marriages are follows:

- 1) A man from a Gu clan can marry a woman from a Gu clan, but not from his own.
- 2) A man from a Gu clan can marry a woman from a Ginkgagu clan.
- 3) A man from a Ginkgagu clan can marry a woman from a Ginkgagu clan other than his own.
- 4) A man from a Ginkgagu clan may marry a woman from a Gu clan.

(e) The relationships between the various social groups under scrutiny and those major groups outside but adjacent to the area, are harmonious and constant, the above paragraph notwithstanding. Indeed as stated in paragraph (a) of this section the origins of the Kol and most likely the Timoiip peoples can be traced through their folk lore to the Extended Kol Census Division, to the area named.

The child marriage pattern mentioned in Heading A, paragraph (c) is identical with that in the Extended Kol; together with the laws of descent and inheritance stated in Heading E, paragraph (a); and the belief that 'Nutu', part of their folk lore, made the laws of the people.

The Kol and Timoiip have what appears to be slightly jaundiced view of their standing and relationship with the Mengen people of the coast as shown in Heading A, paragraph (c), a view of big-little brother relationship. In addition and reinforcing this picture, the people of the Extended Census Division, to the west of the Extended Kol and north west of the Kol, exert an influence on the Kol. They funnel the thought trends of any particular idea or situation that may arise amongst their brothers on the coast, across the mountain region to them, with another channel through the coastal Mengen at Bovalpun, near Cutarp, given further impetus by the Kols of nearby Moive (Kalakru)

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) Given here are the names of those persons who can be regarded as the present leaders of the Kol and Timoiip people, taking into consideration the effects of Heading A, paragraph (c) "cults"; and for the immediate future.

Bagatavi: Boleli Malibu, medical tultul prior to 1958, and then made tultul. Aged about 37 years with two wives and four children. Nil education and nil convictions recorded. Has worked on plantations in the Pomio area, as well as for the Administration at Pomio. Also the then Colyer Watson's store in Rabaul. This man, only 5 foot in height extends his influence not only over Bagatavi, but also Kula and Toravilei nearby, and Piove. An extremely strong, forceful shrewd character he wishes his people to advance. Has been marked as a future councillor if and when the Kol enter the Mengen Council.

Does not appear to be a too enthusiastic supporter of the Mengen sponsored Kivung Movement. Realizes that the Administration wishes to put the people of his locality on the road to progress and can be classified as supporting the Administration in its views and aims.

Bakuria: Lai'i Lai'i, one of the two tul tuls of this village which is the largest in terms of population within the Census Division. Tul Tul since September, 1963. Aged about 31 years with two wives and three children. Nil education and nil convictions recorded. Has worked on plantations in the Pomio area, and also at Wide Bay. This man, over 6 foot in height and correspondingly well built, is one of the leaders of the Kivung Movement in the Kol, along with a few others with whom he keeps close contact. Has great influence over Bakuria, Kora and Piavu. Tolerates the Administration only and does not go out of his way to be too co-operative. Like many other young men in the Kol, he would divert his energies to more productive things, if there were more progress and development, and interest shown, by the Administration, if this were practicable.

Pituwan Bokreso, is aged about 24 years with one wife and child. Nil education and convictions recorded. Has worked in the Pomio area, and has been to Kabaul and Kavieng. One of the committees of the Kivung Movement, in Bakuria.

Tova Tukuoi, is aged about 33 years with two wives and four children. Has worked at plantations in Waterfall Bay. Has nil education and convictions recorded. One of the committees of the Kivung Movement, in Bakuria.

Luare Kegiai, is the former luluai but resigned several years ago. Aged about 67 years with two wives and eight children. Nil education and convictions recorded. Has had great influence in this and surrounding villages, on a hereditary basis in the past years. But now giving way to the more thrustful and forceful young men around him. Has little idea what is going on around him, due to advanced years. His son, Tova, works as a personal servant to the Father in Charge of the Catholic Mission at Nutuve.

Bale Nebate, is the other tul tul of Bakuria. Aged about 33 years with one wife and two children. Nil education and convictions recorded. Has limited influence only in Bakuria, and not in the inner circle of the Kivung Movement.

Giliu: Temare Telemurum is the tul tul. Aged about 31 years with one wife and ~~two~~ two children. Nil education and convictions recorded. Influence in the village only, and like Bale above not a close confidant of the leaders of the Kivung Movement.

Kauwa: Timui Mopi is the tul tul. Aged about 42 years with three wives and seven children. Nil education and nil convictions recorded. A quiet retiring man with influence in Kauwa only.

Kavali: Lova Umbial is the Luluai. Aged about 41 years with one wife and three children. Nil education and convictions recorded. Influence in this Timoip village only.

Lutei Bovalte was the previous medical tul tul. Aged about 37 years with two wives and four children. Nil education and convictions recorded. The right hand man of Lova.

Kiage: Kawi Buro is the tul tul. Aged about 38 years with two wives and one child. Nil education and convictions recorded. Influence in this Timoip village only.

Kora: Ura Bigilong is aged about 31 years and has one wife and one child. Nil education and convictions recorded. One of the leaders of the Kivung Movement in the Kol. Two years ago migrated in from Mongu.

Pesa Giri is the tultul. This man is aged about 49 years and has one wife and three children. Nil education and nil convictions recorded. Has limited influence only in the village, due to Ura and the attitude which he extends towards the Kivung Movement, which he does not actively support.

Kula: An extremely small village of 41 persons, most of whom are under 21 years of age. Former luluai of Kula and of Toravilei, one Takino Molenon, has migrated to Senel, but had no influence. Only man of any note is the tul tul Yau'u Bakwe who is aged about 33 years and has one wife and one child. Nil education and nil convictions recorded. Overshadowed by the tul tul of Bagatavi, Boleli.

Lakiri: This Kol village situated in the Number Two Kol, with the Timoip villages of Kavali and Kiage does not have any leaders who have influence outside their own village. The Kivung movement is controlled and effectively, from the Number One Kol, and orders, etc come from that direction. In spite of the fact that Lakiri appears to be the centre of activity in the Number Two Kol.

Tigul Tinga is the luluai. Aged about 44 years with one wife and one child. Nil education and convictions recorded. Influence in Lakiri only.

Lalika: Kente Moinga (also known as Aeu/Sebastian Moinga) is a young man of 27 years with one wife and three children. Was educated upto Standard III at the Santa Maria Catholic Mission at the the Silangi Settlement on the North Coast, West New Britain. Most likely the leader of the Kivung Movement in the Census Division, his influence is stronger in Ora, Mongu, Giliu and the Number Two Kol, than elsewhere. He migrated from Penoi in the Number Two Kol in 1961, to Kora and thence to Lalika in 1965. His wife migrated from Pataru in 1961 to Kora and then went with him to Lalika in 1965. Which is considered most unusual for these events to occur, and which only shows the power which Kente personally holds. He is in contact at all times with coastal thought through the Mengen village of Bovalpun and the Kols at Moive (Kalakru). Lalika ~~ixx~~ obtains its water supplies from hollows in trees etc., and from a small galvanized water tank that holds 200 gallons of rainwater, which is in the possession of this man. It was given to him some time ago by the Father in Charge of the Catholic Mission, at Nutuve, at that time, when Kente was still a catechist.

Tukoi Leng, the tul tul. Aged about 28 years with one wife (who migrated in from Penoi, Number Two Kol in 1962), and two children. Nil education and convictions recorded. Has worked in the Kokopo and Warangoi (Put Put) localities on plantations. A close confidant of Kente, most of Tukoi's influence is in Lalika itself, but also has limited influence elsewhere in the nearby villages. A smooth and glib talker, but appears to assist Administration patrols, whenever possible.

Moive(Kalakru): Totisave Kiri, and also known as Kente Kiri. Is aged about 30 years and just recently married. At Administration Golpak Memorial Primary T School at Pomio for several years. Became farmer trainee with the D.A.S.F. at Pomio leaving a couple of years ago. A powerful leader in the Kol Kivung Movement, and a leading carrier for the projection of Mengen coastal thought (with which he keeps in close touch), on anything, into the Kol from Moive. Is local leader of the Jehovah Witness Sect presently esconced in the Mengen village of Bovalpun and also at Moive. Visits Rabaul regularly. Not enamoured towards the Administration and its aims and policies.

Tilukeria Misa is the former luluai of this village. Aged about 47 years of age and has one wife and two children, one of which attends the Administration school at Pomio. Fought in the Second World War in the P.I.B. Nil education and convictions recorded. Influence is strong in the village, and influence as well in the Kol. Appears to be favourably disposed towards the Administration but does not extend himself.

Mongu: This village is on the outer perimeter with Ora, further to the north of its own position, of all activity in the Kol, and therefore any influence is slight only and centred in its own locality. Moved back to its original site a couple of years ago from another location 15 minutes walk south of Lalika.

Kavari Gemi is the recorded luluai of Mongu. Is aged about 54 years with a family of two wives and six children. He did not migrate back when the village returned north, and still lives at the old site. Nil education and convictions recorded. His influence has been strong throughout the Kol and the Extended Kol, but has dipped in recent years due to the Kivung Movement, which is dominated by younger men.

Cra: Nalu Sulu has been the tul tul since 1964. Aged about 27 years with one wife and two children. Nil education and conviction recorded. A committeeman of the Kivung Movement. A fairly forceful man.

Loketi Mango is also a committeeman of the Kivung Movement. He is aged about 42 years with two wives and one child. Nil education and convictions recorded. Has worked at Ulamona on the north coast, West New Britain.

Parakaman: This village is divided into two parts, inland and coastal, with most activity emanating from the later, at Pora.

Magani Kavie is the tul tul. Aged about 49 years with one wife and three children, and lives at Pora. Nil education and convictions recorded. He has a tight control over his people, with some further influence in the coastal section of Kol villages. A committeeman of the Kivung Movement. He does not go out of his way to assist Administration personnel.

Pataru: The first village to be visited when entering the Kol inland area, proper. Is on the outside like its nearby neighbour Senel, to the inner workings of the Kivung Movement.

Pasu-Telau is the tul tul. He is aged about 41 years with one wife and no children. Has nil education and convictions. He has worked at Outarp Plantation in Waterfall Bay. Moderate influence and energy displayed in the village only.

Penoi: Like Parakaman, divided into two parts, one inland and one coastal.

Moivela Boiele is the tul tul and moved to the coast in 1964. Aged about 37 years with two wives and one child. Nil education and convictions recorded. A quiet man with influence in village affairs only.

Gwavali Tokile is aged about 47 years and has one wife and four children. He is the leader of the inland group. Nil education and convictions recorded. Fought in the Second World War in the P.I.B. apparently in the same unit as Luluai Tilukeria of Moive (Kalakru) Tends to look for guidance in affairs towards the coast.

Piavu: This small village of 61 people of whom most are minors is completely overshadowed by its big neighbour, a few minutes walk away, Bakuria

Piove: Located to the far north west of the Census Division, 3 hours walk from Bagatavi, and consequently has little impact on Kol affairs.

Mawi Bile is the tul tul of Piove. He has one wife and two children and is aged about 37 years. Nil education and convictions recorded. Influence in village only.

Pongola: This small village of 41 persons came down ~~in~~ in 1963 from inland. It is overshadowed by nearby Mungen villages in local affairs, and tends to associate itself with these villages in the East Mungen Census Division, notably Ram and Tokai, wholly Mungen in character; Pogove which is a mixture of Mungen and Kol people and Lamlampun, a Kol settlement.

The P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly at Pongola, Mr Patrick Tuvi, a Mungen man, has some influence here.

Senel: Like nearby Pataru and Parakaman, too close to Bakuria and Kora to have a distant singular influence on its own affairs.

Pakilo Poroi is a man of 37 years with one wife and three children, who all this year migrated in to Senel from Parakaman. Nil education and minor conviction recorded. Has carried out duties as an ~~interpreter~~ interpreter on Pomio Patrol No. 9 of 1961/62, which covered the Kol Census Division only, and was conducted by Mr C. Campbell, Patrol Officer. Appears to be a rather astute man with some knowledge of the activities going on around him. Helpful to the present patrol and quite friendly in his approach.

Toravilei: Situated on the track between Nutuve and Bagatavi, and like its nearby neighbour Kula, dwarfed by this village.

Usuve Pamemoi is the tul tul and is aged about 37 years, with one wife and four children. Nil education and convictions recorded. Has worked at Anir. Is not too active a supporter of the Kivung Movement, and consequently influence in village affairs only.

(c) With respect to the above paragraph, these men have been classified by me as the present leaders of the Kol and Timoi peoples. It will be noted that a number of them are young and youngish men who are presently riding a movement which demands of its adherents a mobile mind, and a certain amount of physical effort. These are two requisites which the traditional leaders, somewhat advanced in years, and with a static mental state cannot hope to obtain. The traditional pattern of leadership is not changing to any significant degree, but there appears to be a slight imperceptible shift towards the younger members of the community, who are more able to meet and cope with the rather bewildering - to the elders - sequence of events going on in the outside world, which touch on them.

Vital questions such as those dealing with land for example still remain firmly in the hands of these elders.

To cite an example, the people of the Kol had already made approaches to the Administration, with Mungen help, to be included in the Mungen Council. One of the meetings with some of them was held at Bakuria. Here, the people including the younger members were unanimously in favour of inclusion, however deference and respect were accorded former luluai Luare (mentioned), whose argument against incorporation within the Council was that it would mean less food for the Kol to eat.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Land Tenure

When a man dies the land is passed onto his children in the following manner:

- (i) Males: larger proportion than females. equal portions irrespective of age.
- (ii) Females: equal portions irrespective of age.

Where a man dies and he is childless, then his land is distributed in the following manner which is decided by the elders and leaders of the clan.

- (i) Amongst members of his clan.
- (ii) Some may be given to a family if its decided that the family has insufficient for its purposes.

Inheritance

Verbal instructions are usually given by a person as to the distribution of his possessions on his death, and they are as follows:

- (i) Items of value, and the majority of the possessions to his wife, or the husband, and to the children.
- (ii) The remaining to the members of the deceased person's clan.

The immediate relations, i.e. the wife or the husband, the true brothers and the deceased's eldest son act as the executors of the estate. If the person is not married then everything passes to the members of his clan.

There are rules governing the distribution of certain items to members of the clan, but these are not always followed to the letter.

- (b) (i) Individuals who hold land on lease from the Administration, or from the Crown - nil.
- (ii) Do they feel that there is an improvement in this, on customary tenure? - Not applicable.
- (iii) What do the rest of the people think of the idea? - Not applicable.
- (iv) Have the people any knowledge of tenure conversion, and if so, have they given it any thought? - None.

(c) Cash cropping in the form of coffee was introduced to the peoples of the Kol Census Division in the early 1960's, but nothing has come of this venture to date. Plantings are on a communal basis (with one exception), and its application is confined to communally owned land, i.e. clan land. See Appendix H for details, and Heading M, paragraph (a).

The exception is on some land owned by a clan in Parakaman, adjacent to Catholic Mission, Nutuve. The person who looks after the coffee is by name Tokol Dilunga, a former P.E.D. Aid Post Orderly at Nutuve Aid Post. Problems will arise when the coffee comes to fruition, as this man comes from Piove.

An amount of coffee equal in capacity to a small tin of powdered milk has been produced at the Mission Station, and appears to be of good quality.



55

(F) LITERACY

(a) Mission - Order of the Sacred Heart, Catholic Mission, Nutuve.  
Name of School - St Peter Cassisius.

Level of Education taught:	Enrolled students.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Preparatory	20	29	49
Standard I	17	11	28
II	6	3	9
III	-	3	3
Totals	43	46	89

There is a potential ceiling of 160 students, overall, which can be attained.

Due to the activities of the Kivung Movement and the present disenchantment which the people have with the Mission, the Father in Charge states the daily attendance fluctuates greatly. Further to this, the attendance went up to a total of 96 students during the progress of the patrol. The average daily figure may be given as approximately 70 students.

(b) Figures are as follows:

Adults - literate 20  
 semi literate approx. 20  
 literate in Kol language 14  
 " " Melanesian Pidgin 22  
 " " English 13.

(c) None.

Standard Five is the highest level of education to which any student from the Kol Census Division has aspired, either at education establishments at the Headquarters of the Order of the Sacred Heart, Catholic Mission, Vunapope, or at Kabaira, north coast, near Rabaul.

(d) None.

(e) Apart from the Catholic Mission, Nutuve, no person resident in the area has seen to read, or to show interest in newspapers or bulletins. The people are quite capable of buying radios (See Heading M paragraph (h) and Appendix 'J'), but have none, apart from that person listed below.

The following persons own radios in the Census Division:

Catholic Mission, Nutuve  
 One - Father in Charge  
 Five - Catechists (One Kol)  
 One - Mission school teacher

Julius Longrokina, P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly at Nutuve.

Tokol Dilunga, formerly occupied above position, a resident of Piove but now living at Parakaman.

Patrick Tuvi, P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly at Pongola, coast.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

- (a) Native materials only are ~~xxx~~ used in the construction of houses, gathered from the surrounding bush. There are ample latrines in every village, however it is debatable as to whether these are used. The men usually wear a laplap covering a pair of shorts. The women generally wear leaves fore and aft. European artifacts are used generally both in the house and in the garden, but to no appreciable extent. Photos attached at Appendix A show the type of housing, apparel and people etc.
- (b) The staple diet consists of taro, yam, sweet potato, tapioca, bananas, beans, shallots, pit pit and abika (a vegetable). The average family does not purchase canned foodstuffs. Further food is obtainable from the bush in the form of wild pigs and pigeons and other game.

(H) MISSIONS

- (a) Order of the Sacred Heart, Catholic Mission, Nutuve. This station was established in 1958. Before this date the area was patrolled from Malmal Mission Station in Jacquinot Bay.

There has been a small amount of penetration of the area, particularly at Moive (Kalakru) and Kauwa, with indigenous representation, by the Jehovah Witness Sect, which has already stated, is esconced at the Mengen village of Bovalpun near to Moive (Kalakru). Penetration of the inland area cannot be readily assessed. The present situation pervading between the Kol people and Nutuve may have some bearing. Further details see Heading L.

- (b) (i) Catholic Mission, Nutuve - Education  
(ii) Jehovah Witness Sect - Nil

- (i) No of indigenous personnel employed - six catechists, plus three certified teachers, and two general workers. See Appendix I for further details. The Father in Charge has applied for two more teachers from the Catholic Education Office, Rabaul.

Also, it is hoped that a trainee infant welfare nurse now completing her studies at St. Mary's Nursing School, Vunapope will successfully graduate at the end of this year, and then be allowed to work in the Kol area, with the permission of the Public Health Department. The Officer in Charge, P.H.D at Pomio is aware of this possible development. This young lady will be married at the end of the year to one of the catechists now at Nutuve, the Tolai man Hilary Guria.

- (c) The general present situation of the relations between the people and Nutuve is that of tolerance. There are no signs of overt hostility. Apart from the catechist who is at Kapken village in the Extended Kol and controlled from Nutuve, there are no catechists in the villages of the Kol Census Division. The Catholic Mission is presently on the defensive and is awaiting for a slackening of interest in the Kivung Movement, followed by some desire on the part of the Kol to accept its catechists and its education facilities, before it can move from this position. This is tied in with Administration interest in the region.

The minor medical attention which the Father in Charge gives is preferred to that proffered by the Aid Post Orderly at Nutuve, a Mengen Julius Longrokina. This is in spite of the fact that the Father states and insists that the people must see the latter. See Heading A, paragraph (c).<sup>1</sup>

(I) Non-Indigenes

- (a) There are none in the Kol Census Division. The nearest alienated establishments are Cutarp and Kolai Plantations located on the western and eastern sides, respectively, of Waterfall Bay, in the East Mengen Census Division.
- (b) Men from the Kol usually gain casual work at the plantations mentioned above, at Unung Plantation in Jacquinot Bay, or in the case of the Timoips at Karlai and Kamandram Plantations in Wide Bay, as already stated in Heading B, paragraph (c). Cutarp and Unung employ agreement workers; in the case of Karlai casual labour on a semi permanent basis, from Sio, Finschhafen, Morobe District; and Kamandram mainly local Sulka labour.
- (c) Cutarp would be the logical outlet for any primary production which as will be shown in Heading M, would I believe be coffee only for the immediate future.
- (d) See other Headings for further details.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Roads - See Heading B, paragraph (b). Also map attached at Appendix F.

It will be noticed that the main obstacle to development of the Census Division is the lack of a road to connect the area with the roadhead at Cutarp Plantation. There have been numerous reports on this subject by patrolling officers in the past. They have generally been in favour, to which I add my opinion, of a road being laid down to the west of the Sibul River crossing that river, or rounding it, at the extremity, and thence onto a point possibly at the old deserted village of Moive, located just west of the Kiane River. This would be not far from Pataru. Connecting the road with Pataru and thence onto Nutuve would be a relatively easy project, thus coming into the heart of the Kol.

The Kol are essentially mountain people, and though settled on the coast not in appreciable numbers. Throughout the years there has been constant movement to and fro as they attempt to settle themselves in the Sibul, Esau, Berg Berg region. It is therefore to be said that they must have a much more reliable link with the outside world, and this road would be the best possible proposition. The present track between the coast and inland is completely unsuitable, taking no note or heed of all the natural obstacles encountered as it winds its way up to the mountains, and virtually impossible during the w t season.

Any form of economic activity in the area cannot take place until there is a fairly reliable form of communication, which would be the relocation of this present track to that now stipulated and further developed. A thorough survey of the area would have to be made ~~made~~ by the Department of Public Works, as has been previously recommend, and ample funds made available even if the road is pushed into the Kol only a couple of miles. This would make it that much more easier for the Kol to bring out future possible produce, on any scale, for outside markets.

In the economic sense nothing can be done until this link is forged. It would be have to be weighed up with the actual potential opinion of which given by appropriate experts, funds availability bearing in mind the small population, and other ~~xxx~~ requisities.

- (b) See Heading A, paragraph (b)
- (c) As in (b) above.

(4)

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are no men at all with any of these skills, in the area who can be adjudged to have even a rudimentary knowledge of them.

(N) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) See Appendix 'H' for figures on coconuts and coffee as elicited by D.A.S.F., Pomio, on a patrol to the area in June, 1967.

(b) There is no actual production as such for commercial gain. The coconuts are used for subsistence purposes only.

(c) As can be seen by the figures throun up in Appendix 'H' there could not possibly be any production in depth.

(d) Nil.

(e) As can be seen by the Census Statistics at Appendix 'C', out of a population of approximately 2,000 persons, there were only 100 absent workers at this particular time. The Kols and Timoips work only for a couple of weeks at a time, to satisfy their immediate wants and desires, and then return home. The only men who can be said to have even a fairly regular cash income are those from Moive (kalakru), who work at Cutarp Plantation. However they work for several weeks at a period only.

A few men work in the Rabaul and Kokopo areas.

See paragraph (h) which gives some idea of the monies possessed in the Kol.

(f) There are no Co-operatives functioning in the area. The only one is at Pomio, the Mengen Native Co-operative Society, which amongst its customers can be counted Kols and Timoips from time to time.

There are no Rural Progress Societies or other Marketing Societies.

(g) There are no entrepreneurs of any description.

(h) At the beginning of ~~the~~ March, 1967 the Kivung Movement instructed all villages to deposit monies in the Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency at Pomio. Those to deposit first were those in the Mengen Council area, followed by villages in the Extended Mengen, Extended Kol, Mamusi areas with the Kol Census Division people depositing in late April and the beginning of May. The Timoip villages in Wide Bay deposited after those in the Kol had done so.

At Appendix 'J' are to be found the relevant details, for the Kol, showing names of villages, dates deposited and those who brought the monies to Pomio. A total of \$3721-64 was deposited. As can be seen Moive (Kalakru) is included in the figures for Olaipun, Sali and Bovaloa, three Mengen villages in close proximity to Pomio.

Letters from the A.D.C., Pomio, on file 28-6-7/111 and 171 dated 30th March, 1967 and 8th May, 1967 respectively to the A/District Commissioner, Rabaul, refer.

Towards the end of May, adherents to the Kivung Movement were instructed to open individual Savings accounts. People were informed that initial deposits of a minimum of \$1 would be accepted only, as before accounts were being opened with amounts ranging from 20 cents upwards, which required much work. There was no slackening in demand. No answers and or explanations were received when asked for the purpose in opening these accounts. The Bank book was handed over after completion of required relevant

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people of this area are only at the earliest state of political development.

Prior to and during the House of Assembly elections in 1964, and shortly afterwards, the Kol and Timoi people were exposed to intensive talks and discussion given and led by patrolling officers from Pomio. A perusal of their reports will show that these people had little conception of what government actually is and means.

These people have been left behind, mainly through no fault of their own, the march towards progress which has carried on apace on the coast. Their attitudes towards the Mission (Catholic) resident in their area, the Administration, leadership and social groupings and affiliations, their society, are all examined under various other headings in this Area Study.

For the present and for the immediate future, they are fully involved with their Kivung Movement and its operations. There are no other live causes or resentment existing which could be interpreted as tending to unify the people, their present relations with the Mission notwithstanding. The Kivung Movement here has no anti European overtones about it, as yet, but may well swing in this direction as the promised cargo refuses continually to turn up.

A minor live resentment of late has been the lack of understanding displayed between the people and Mr Julius Longrokina, P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly at Nutuve. An investigation was carried out and which showed that there had been misunderstandings on the part of both parties in their attitude towards each other. This, I believe, has now been cleared up satisfactorily to all concerned.

relevant details, and then the person concerned left Pomio, along with others from the same area.

Officials from the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Rabaul will shortly be coming to Pomio to handle the opening of Savings Bank Books.

- (i) The Kol Census Division has never been taxed. Those Kol villages settled in the coastal stretch at Waterfall Bay, paid \$1 in tax to the Mungen Council recently with little difficulty.
- (j) It is not possible to calculate an average per capita income figure as any figure given could not be a true one.
- (k) See Headings (B) (I) and (J) for possible marketing facilities.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) There appears to be sufficient arable land for increased plantings of permanent tree crops. However, an expert appraisal by the D.A.S.F. would be needed before the acreage could be given and this is not available.
- (b) Market gardening could be established and the produce be assured of a steady demand, at the market at Pomio held on Saturdays, and by Administration personnel based there.
- (c) Copra and cocoa plantations in the Pomio area could absorb more labour but it would be of an erratic nature, as stated in Heading M, paragraph (e). Agreement workers have been found to be more reliable. If additional labour were provided, the manpower remaining in the villages would still be sufficient for any substantial increase in plantings of coconuts and coffee. None of the former has been carried out in recent times.
- (d) Coffee has been introduced as a cash crop in the Kol. This is a delicate crop and requires constant and reasonable supervision followed by good care on the part of the planters. To date the venture has not been successful and a thorough appraisal of all aspects of this program must be initiated before proceeding further. Accessibility to a marketing outlet is extremely important and this is where the survey as suggested in Heading J paragraph (a), for a road between Cutarp and the Kol must be instituted first, before expanding the economy can be thought of.

A business venture involving the extraction of timber from an area to the east of the Esau River, on the coast, closed down in 1961, after operating for several years. This was due to the impossibility of extracting timber and moving it to the beach of Waterfall Bay, during the months of the wet season.

- (e) Due to the isolation, topography, and heavy rainfall experienced in the Kol, plus the shortage of Administration staff and funds for possible development this area has lagged behind the more advanced West and East Census Divisions.

The people have generally no incentive or desire to exert themselves more than is required for their personal day to day wants. I believe that programs for increasing the cash earnings of the area which would mean change and hard work would meet with some initial resistance. People in this area expect to reap their rewards through the auspices of the Kivung Movement. They may, however, be diverted from this unenlightened interest by further intensive Administration interest in their area.

(6) 2

(c) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whilst on patrol I received further instructions from the A.D.C. Pomio, as stated in instructions, requesting me to investigate and to report on, the approaches made by the Kol people to be included in the Mengen Local Government Council system.

I began my investigation in the Number Two Kol, at Lakiri. Here, I met the village authorities and people of this and Kiage and Kavali, Penoi villages. A message in pidgin English prepared and sent by the A.D.C. was read out at the first assembly, and Luluai Turkiria Misa of Moive (Kalakru) spoke in the Kol language on the advantages that could be attained from joining the Council. After the people had had sufficient time to discuss all aspects of the situation I met with them again. Subsequent discussion showed that all ~~three~~ <sup>four</sup> villages wished to be included in the Council.

I then returned to the Number One Kol and met with all the village officials and other leaders, at Parakaman. The message was read, Luluai Turkiria followed, and they then returned to their respective villages to discuss it with their people.

From Parakaman, the patrol went to Kora where the same procedure as in the Number Two Kol was carried out. At Kora, the people of this and Bakuria and Piavu villages assembled. The patrol then proceeded to Lalika, where the villagers of Lalika, Giliu, Ora and Mongu gathered, and once more, the same procedure carried out, as before. The people of these four last named villages stated their desire to join the Council; and in turn those of Bakuria, Piavu and Kora when I returned there to ascertain their wishes.

The village of Bagatavi was the next place to be visited and the same process carried out, with Luluai Turkiria adding his support, to the people of Bagatavi, Piove, Kula and Toravilei. Discussion ensued all four villages intimated their desire to be included in the Council.

The last assembly was at Parakaman where the people of this and Senel and Pataru villages voiced their opinions in a similar manner.

The remaining villages in the Kol tribal group, those of Moive (Kalakru), ~~Kari~~ Penoi (coastal), Kauwa, Pongola, Parakaman (Pora), are located within the confines as designated to be Mengen Council area, and are subscribing to this organization, now only of late.

It may be said here that whilst carrying out the annual Census, it was noted that 45 persons had left the village of Parakaman and were now settled at their hamlet of Pora, on the coast, leaving a population of 45 persons in Parakaman itself. The same applies to Penoi with 35 persons in the inland part and 45 on the coast. The people in the inland part wish to discuss with their coastal brothers the possibility of joining them, but any move towards this direction would not take place until the end of the year, if then.

Recommendations on Ward Boundaries within the Kol

Below are given the latest population figures and my recommendations on groupings of villages, which are for the most part natural ones, to form these Wards.

Bagatavi	113	Bakuria	232	Lalika	137
Kula	41	Kora	63	Giliu	122
Piove	87	Piavu	61	Mongu	84
Toravilei	105			Ora	70
	—		—		—
	346		356		413

(62) 2

Senel	83	Lakiri	189
Parakaman	99 (45 at coast)		
Pataru	135	Kiage	75
		Kavali	98
		Penoi	39 (45 at coast)
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	263		401

Total Population in Kol inland area = 1779 persons

Z

Total Population in Kol coastal area = 315 persons, made up of Moive (Kalakru) 81, Kauwa 103, Pongola 41, Parakaman (Pora) 45, and Penoi (coastal) 45.

There is a foreign population of 25 persons at the Catholic Mission Station in Nutuve. These people would be included in the suggested Ward commencing with Bakuria ...

In respect of the positionings in Wards in the Kol inland area, it should be noted that the first named in each group of villages appears to be the leader of that particular group.

The people of the Kol Census Division do not comprehend at all whatsoever the meaning of Local Government and all facets relating thereto. I consider that the idea of joining the Mengen Council was 'thrust' upon them by the Mengen sponsored Kivung Movement, for reasons known only to the Movement, and they have carried out this directive accordingly.

If accepted for inclusion within the Mengen Council, a complete and exhaustive program must be drawn up to give even a small glimpse of what local government means, its advantages and benefits. Leading men must not only visit and see the Mengen Council and its workings, but more so the Gazelle Peninsula Council where they can receive a much more better idea of the issues involved in establishing, maintaining, proceeding with, and progressing with a Council. All the people in the Census Division must be made thoroughly aware of what exactly is involved in such a venture.

A sketch map of the area with proposed Ward boundaries is hereby attached at Appendix 'K'.



(4)

RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to those already stated, I consider that a complete review of Administration activity must be made of the Kol, in line with other local requirements and needs of the Pomio area.

1. The Departments of District Administration, Agriculture, health and Lands must draw up a plan of development, keeping in mind fund availability.
2. The occupation of the Mengen coastal land in the Sibul, Esau and Berg Berg locality, by the Kol and the Timoips in their settlement villages there, and at Moive (Kalakru), must be rationalized before much longer.
3. The Kol settlement villages although situated within the East Mengen Census Division to be still treated as part of the Kol Census Division in respect of Census, and other matters pertaining to the Kol and Timoips as a group.
- 4(i) The name of Moive to be deleted from the relevant section in the Village Directory; and that of Kalakru be inserted in its stead and be used in future.
- (ii) The settlement of Pora on the coast, to be regarded as a village in its own right and be excluded from the figures given for its parent i.e. Parakaman.
- (iii) Penci in the Number Two Kol to be named 'Penci Number One', and Penci on the coast to be named 'Penci Number Two', and separate figures thus be showed.

Village Directory to be correspondingly amended in terms of (ii) and (iii).

Page 141 of the Village Directory refers in all cases.

GENERAL

Patrol instructions numbers three and six were carried out as requested, and are subject to separate attention.

For your information and attention, please.

M. Davies

Michael Davies  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

Rainfall figures in inches recorded at Pomio Office

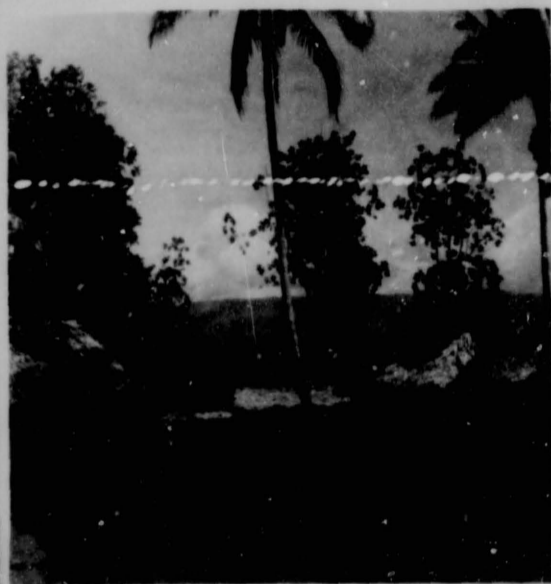
- 1. Highest monthly rainfall - 1957 to 1966
- 2. Average monthly rainfall - 1957 to 1966
- 3. Monthly rainfall figures for 1967

<u>Month</u>	1	2	3
January	15	8	15
February	9	5	8
March	13	9	10
April	23	11	8
May	40	20	11
June	70	37	8
July	95	52	
August	76	49	
September	64	29	
October	33	19	
November	27	27	
December	17	10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	482	276	

APPENDIX 'A'  
Continued

8

1. Looking from Lakiri towards Bagatavi. - east to west



2. Looking from Bagatavi towards the mountain behind Kolai Plantation - south east



3. Looking from Bagatavi towards Lakiri, central background.  
NOTE: RIGHT CENTRE



3.  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4. Looking from Bagatavi towards track leading to Toravilei.



(6)



1. Taken at Bagatavi.

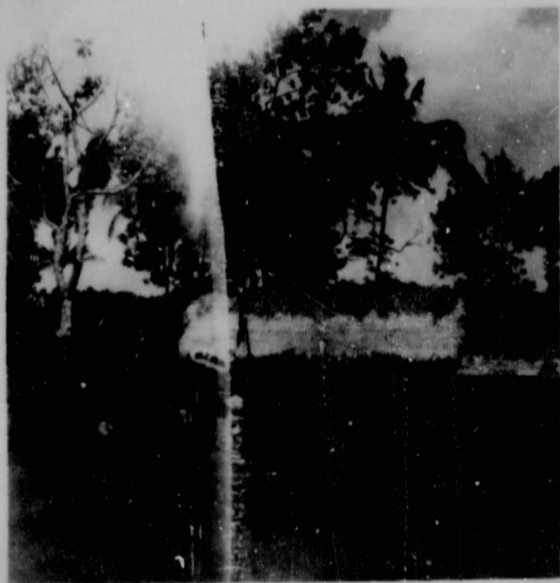
2.

Rope bridge across the Esau River.



3.

Rest House at Lakiri.



4.

Rest House for Police at Lakiri.



APPENDIX 'B'

Patrols ex Pomio to and including the Kol Census Division  
from 1962 onwards

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Officer Conducting</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
9	13/5/62 - 19/6/62 and 25/6/62	Kol C.D.	C. Campbell, P.O.	39
1	14/7/62 - 25/8/62	Ext M. Ext K. C.D. & Part No. 1 Kol	C. Campbell, P.O.	43
8	27/2/63 - 9/4/63	Ext M. Ext K. & Kol C.D.	N. Grant, P.O. N. Hooper, C.P.O.	42
4	20/9/63 - 22/10/63	Ext M. Ext K. & Kol C.D.	R. Gibbs, C.P.O.	33
8	2/1/64 - 20/1/64	Ext M. Ext K. & Kol C.D.	R. Burke, P.O.	19
2	11/8/64 - 9/9/64	Ext M. Ext K. & Kol C.D.	C. Young, C.P.O.	20
3	2/11/64 - 7/11/64	Kol C.D.	L. Hanson, O.I.C.	7
4	4/12/64 - 21/12/64	Ext M. Kol C.D. (coastal)	L. Hanson, O.I.C.	18
6	9/2/65 - 13/2/65	Kol C.D.	C. Young, C.P.O.	5
9	14/3/65 - 17/3/65	Kol C.D.	C. Young, C.P.O.	4
2	23/7/65 - 1/8/65	Ext M. & Kol C.D. (Both part)	L. Hanson, O.I.C.	10
3	26/7/65 - 1/8/65	Kol C.D.	A. McLay, C.P.O. (part)	7
10	6/11/65 - 17/11/65	Kol Ext M. & Ext K. (part)	A. McLay, C.P.O.	12
11	6/12/65 - 29/12/65	Kol & Ext K. C.D.	A. McLay, C.P.O.	24
1	18/8/66 - 22/8/66	Kol C.D.	R. Willis, O.I.C.	5
5	Covered by this patrol.			

APPENDIX 'D'

Previous Revisions of the Census

Kol Census Division

<u>Details:</u>	1965 (Dec)	1964 (Sept/Dec)	1963 (Mar/ Apr)	1962 (May/ Jun)
Average Birth Rate:	4.1	-	-	3.3
Average Death Rate:	2.5	-	-	2.5
Natural Increase:	1.6	-	-	0.8
Average Absentee Labour Rate:	5.6	-	-	25.4
Total Number of Births:	m-60 f-40	m-48 f-53	m-19 f-34	m-38 f-30
Total Number of Deaths:	93	72	49	53
Births exceed Deaths by:	7	29	4	15
Grand total:	2037	2017	2033	2048

Figures for 1962 include those for Pogove which was afterwards brought into the East Mungen Census Division, after moving to the coastal area from the Number Two Kol; and in addition, Kairu, where the majority of the population moved to ~~the~~ the Wide Bay locality of the Pomio Sub District, the remainder being incorporated into the other Timoi villages of Kavali and Kiage.

(4)

APPENDIX 'E'

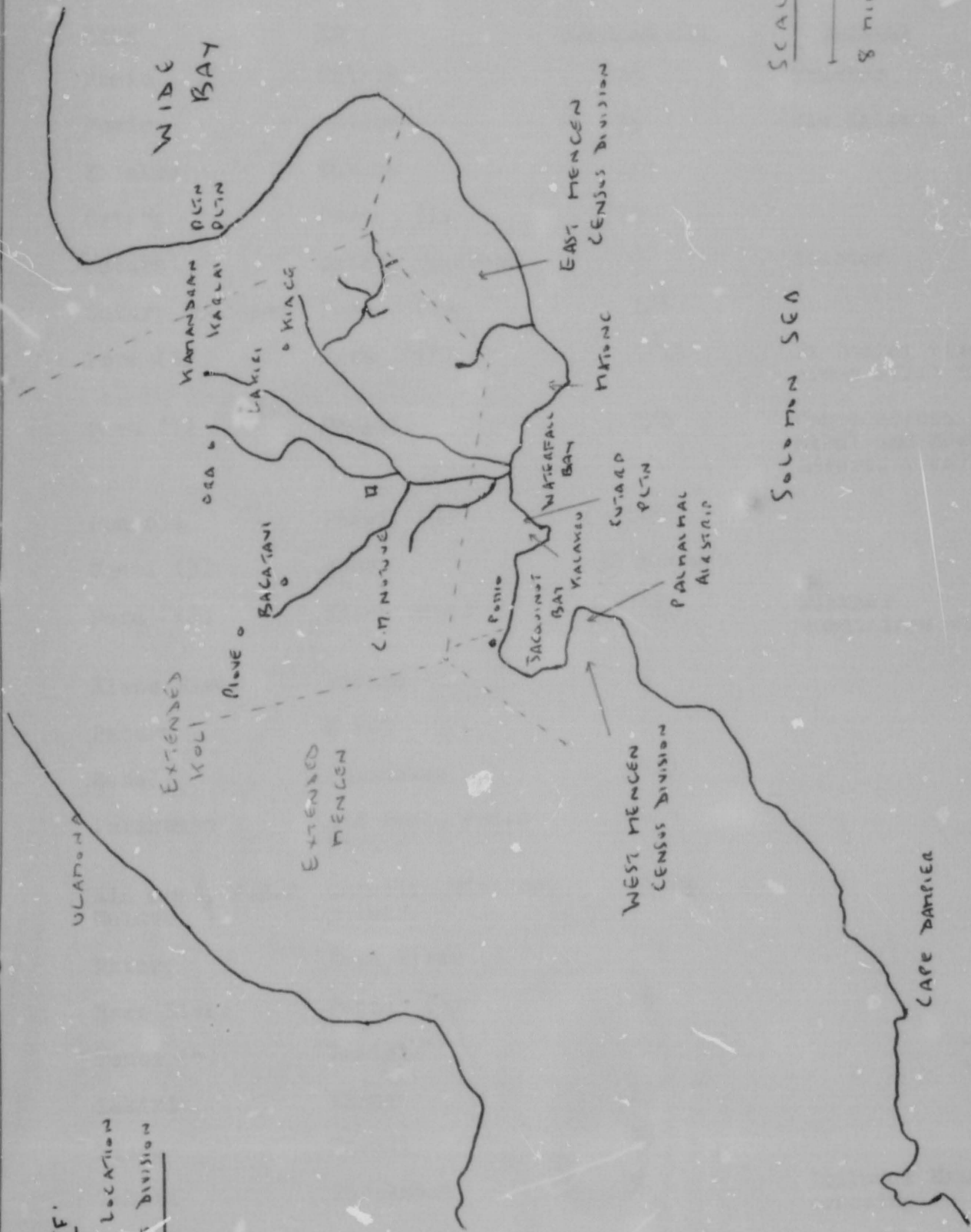
Students attending the Golpak Memorial Primary 'T' School,  
at Pomio

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
<u>From Kalakru</u>		
Elizabeth Ronkilom	9	F
Kore Pingane	7	M
Kukolo Mamaris	15	M
Kure Keriave	8	M
Kuri Tilukure (son of Iulusai)	7	M
Longa Pulo	15	M
Malkurimir Pulo	8	M
Moiako Paulese	14	M
Momankong Ronkilom	16	M
Patore Kewo	14	M
Paulas Kamale	5	F
Rangum Ronkilom	11	M
Totopaua Paugul	6	M
Tatong Morpeng	8	F
Totue Kewo	8	M
<u>From Pataru</u>		
Muiko Pole	16	M

APPENDIX 'F'

APPROXIMATE LOCATION

KOL CENSUS DIVISION



SCALE

8 MILES

APPENDIX 'F'



(70)

APPENDIX 'G'

Walking times, unless other wise stated, between Villages  
in the Kol Census Division, including those situated in  
the East Mengen Census Division.

Details:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time in Hrs</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Ponio	Cutarp	2½	Tractor
Ponio	Cutarp	3½	Via Kalakru
Kalakru	Cutarp	1/3	
Cutarp	Pora (1)	1½	
Cutarp	Cutarp Roadhead	½	Tractor
Cutarp Roadhead	Pora (1)	1/6	
Pora (1)	Pora (2)	1/12	Excluding time cross Sibul River
Pora (1)	Pongola	1/6	Canoe across Sibul and Esau Rivers, & walk
Pongola	Penoi (3)	1/3	
Penoi (3)	Kauwa	30 seconds	
Pora (2)	Kiane River	5½	Weather conditions etc.
Kiane River	Pataru	½	
Pataru	Senel	½	
Senel	Parakaman	1/3	
Parakaman	Aid Post, P.H.D Nutuve	1/6	
Aid Post, P.H.D Nutuve	Catholic Mission, Nutuve	1/20	
Nutuve	Esau River	1	
Esau River	Penoi (4)	½	
Penoi (4)	Lakiri	1	
Lakiri	Kiage	1½	
Kiage	Kavali	1½	
Lakiri	Parakaman	3	Includes Esau crossing

APPENDIX 'G' Continued

(7)

Details:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time in Hrs</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nutuve	Toravilei	1/3	
"	Bagatavi	2/3	
"	Kula	1/2	
"	Piavu	1	
"	Kora	1/3	
"	Bakuria	1/2	
"	Lalika	1	
Bagatavi	Piove	2 3/4	
"	Kula	1/4	
"	Lalika	1	
Toravilei	Kula	1/20	
Kula	Piavu	1/3	
Piavu	Bakuria	1/6	
Bakuria	Kora	1/20	
Lalika	Giliu	1/4	
Lalika	Mongu	1 1/2	
Giliu	Ora	5 1/2	Weather conditions etc.

Notes:

1. Pora (1) Part of Pora located on the west bank of Sibul River.
- Pora (2) Part of Pora located between east bank of Sibul and west bank of the Esau River.
- Penoi (3) Part of Penoi located on the coast within the East Mengen Census Division.
- Penoi (4) Part of Penoi located in the Kol Census Division, within the Number Two Kol.
2. Pora is part of Parakaman Village located in the inland area.
3. Times given are with reasonable weather conditions prevailing. Since all villages were not visited in the Kol area, times for those villages have been extracted from previous patrol reports and/or the village books held by the village officials.

(2)

APPENDIX 'H'

Figures collected by D.A.S.F., Pomio, June 1967

Kol Settlement Villages at Esau and Sibul area,  
East Mengen Census Division.

<u>COCONUTS</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
	Kauwa	6	254
	Penoi	4	348
	Parakaman (Pora)	3	98
		13	700
<u>Villages in Census Division</u>			
	Lalika	5	9
	Mongu	4	2
	Parakaman	2	3
	Pataru	2	2
	Senel	4	2
		17	18
	Catholic Mission, Nutuve	15	54

COFFEE

Villages in Census Division

<u>Lihings</u>	<u>Sticks</u>	<u>Seeds planted in Nursery</u>	<u>Seedlings planted in Blocks</u>
Bagatavi	94	200	3
Bakuria	176	300	
Giliu	200		
Kora	132	280	
Lalika	180	550	7
Pataru	128	200	
Piavu	118	1060	109
Parakaman	310	328	15
Senel	112		12
Toravilei	350	500	

Catholic Mission, Nutuve      10 Mature trees

(13)

APPENDIX 'I'

Catholic Mission, Nutuve

Reverend Father B. Otto, M.S.C. - Father in Charge

Indigenous personnel employed at the Station:

Catechists

1. Baha, male, born 1924 and has wife and four children.
2. Teitola, male, born 1942 and has wife and three children.
3. Masea, male, born 1945 and single. At Kapkena, Extended Kol Census Division.
4. Tinsa, male, born 1947 and single. A man from Senel.
5. Timke, male, born 1947 and single.
6. Asan, male, born 1945, and has wife and no children.

Teachers - (Permit) - Two years training at Kabaira College, nr Rhaul

1. Mekati, Joseph; born 1946 and single. Graduated in 1965.
2. Guria, Hilary; born 1941 and single. Graduated in 1966.
3. Avel, Paulus; born 1947 and single. Graduated in 1966.

Name of Mission School - St. Peter Cassisus

Two general workers are employed by the Mission.

(74)

APPENDIX 'J'

Details of Accounts held by villages in the Kol Census Division, and those in the East Mengen Census Division, in the Esau and Sibul area, in the Commonwealth Savings Bank, Rabaul.

<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Deposited By</u>	<u>Amount</u>
27th April, 1967	Penoi	Boienei	
		Makilo	
	Parakaman	Mati	
		Balti	677-18
		Malan	
		Mai'u	
	Piove	Longote	
		Iuvange	222-05
		Buli	
	Pataru	Kurungali	
		Mawi	
		Mioke	350-95
	Senel	Pasuru	
		Panga	
		Tegansing	140-60
	Lalika	Moikong	
		Kovali	
		Komali	
	Kora	Popa	
		Kente	189-75
Kente			
Bakuria	Tokile		
	Tukoi		
	Bokia		
Mongu	Tenogutel		
	Ura	502-59	
	Lai'i		
Giliu	Bale		
	Tituan		
	Kurul	538-05	
Toravilei	Kavari		
	Bulu		
	Tona		
Bagatavi	Longon		
	Ogu		
	Bakel	369-47	
Kavali	Kana		
	Tiki		
	Tololo		
Kiage	Kava		
	Kieme	222-45	
	Kaira		
1st May, 1967	Uavali		
	Amu		
	Mokondik	170-45	
5th April, 1967	Lo'ova		
	BoTeli		
	Kami		
		Sirenga	338-10
		<u>Total )</u>	3721-64
	Kalakru		
	Olaipun		
	Sali		
	Bovalpun		738-40

